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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

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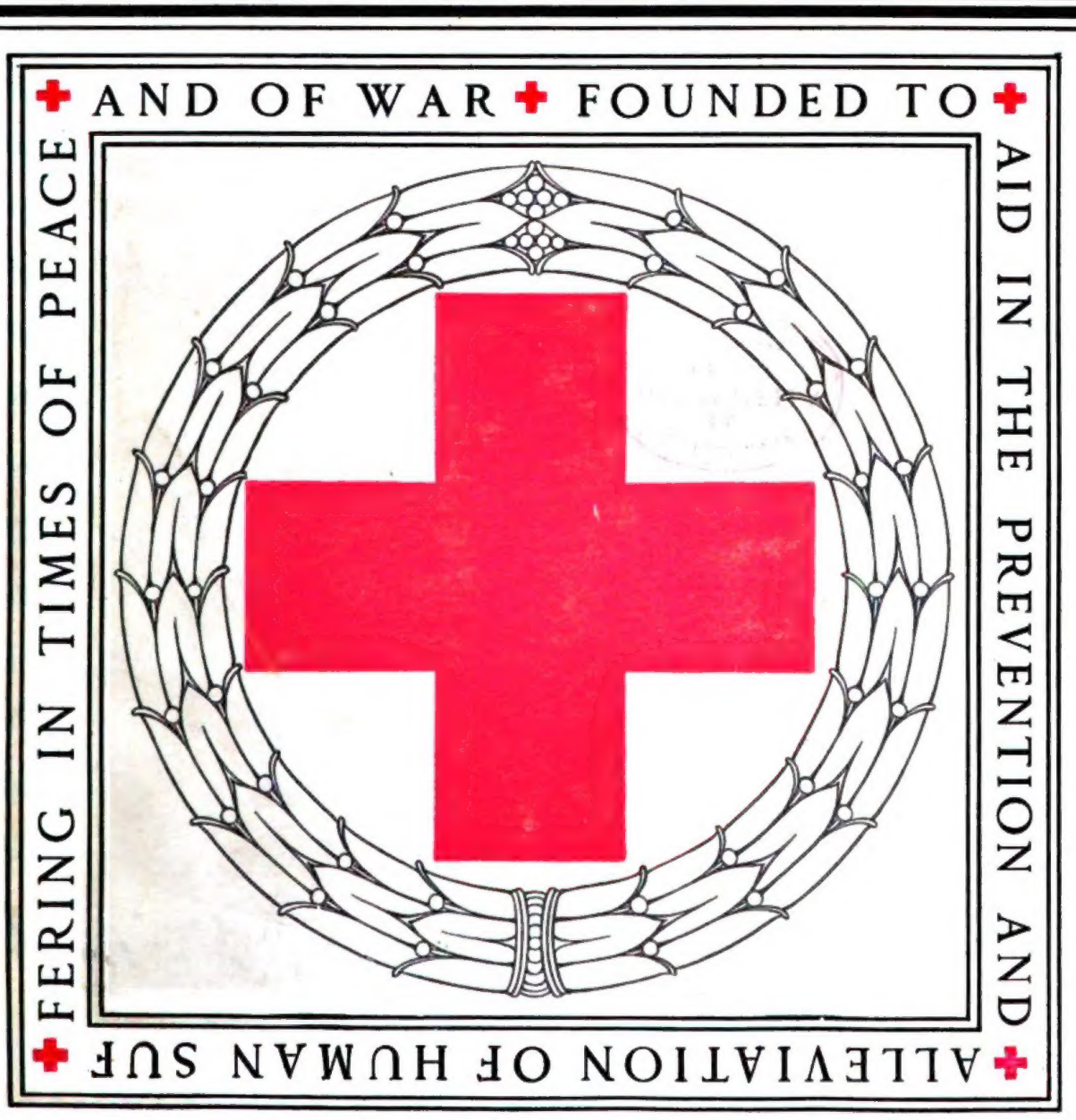

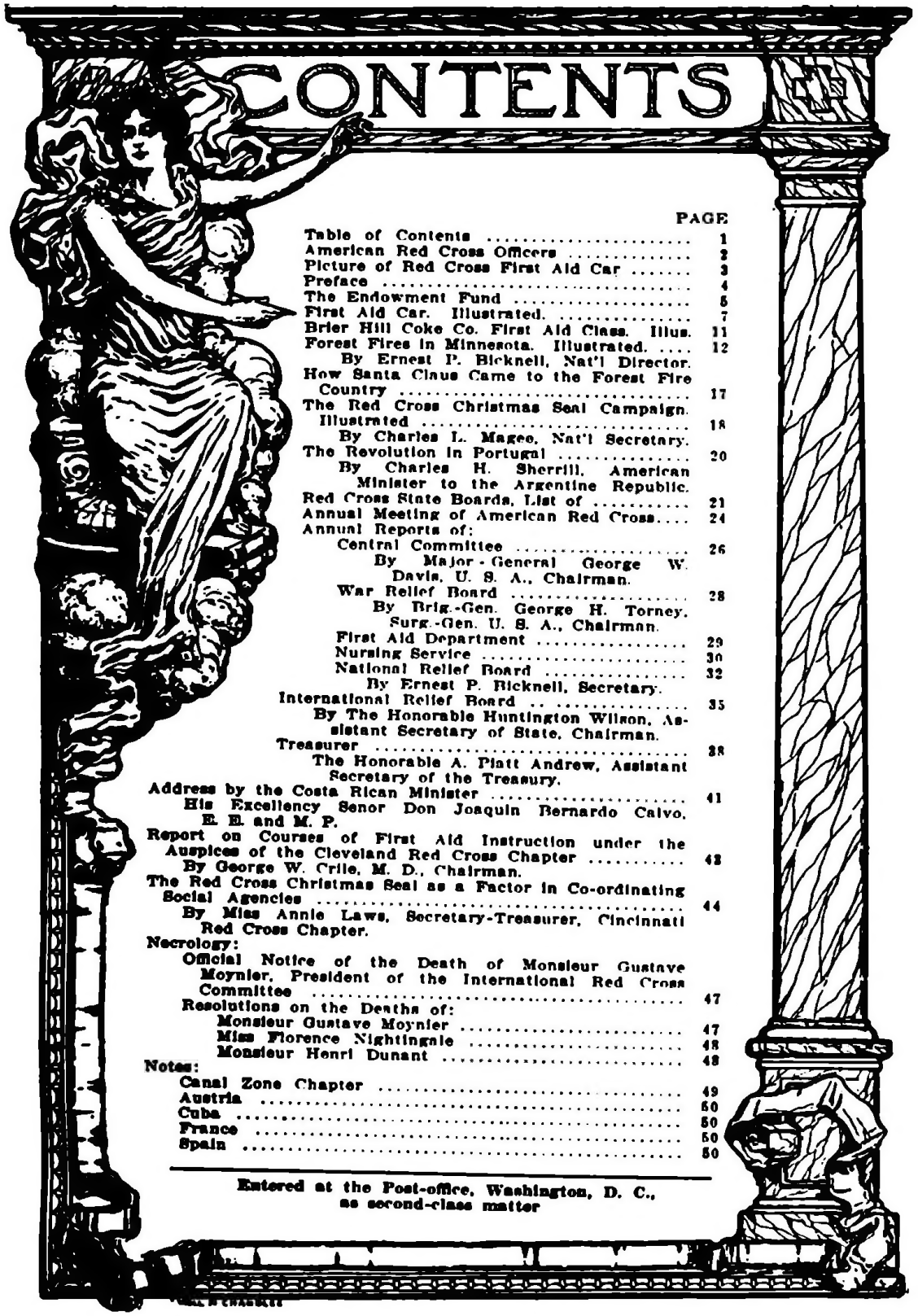

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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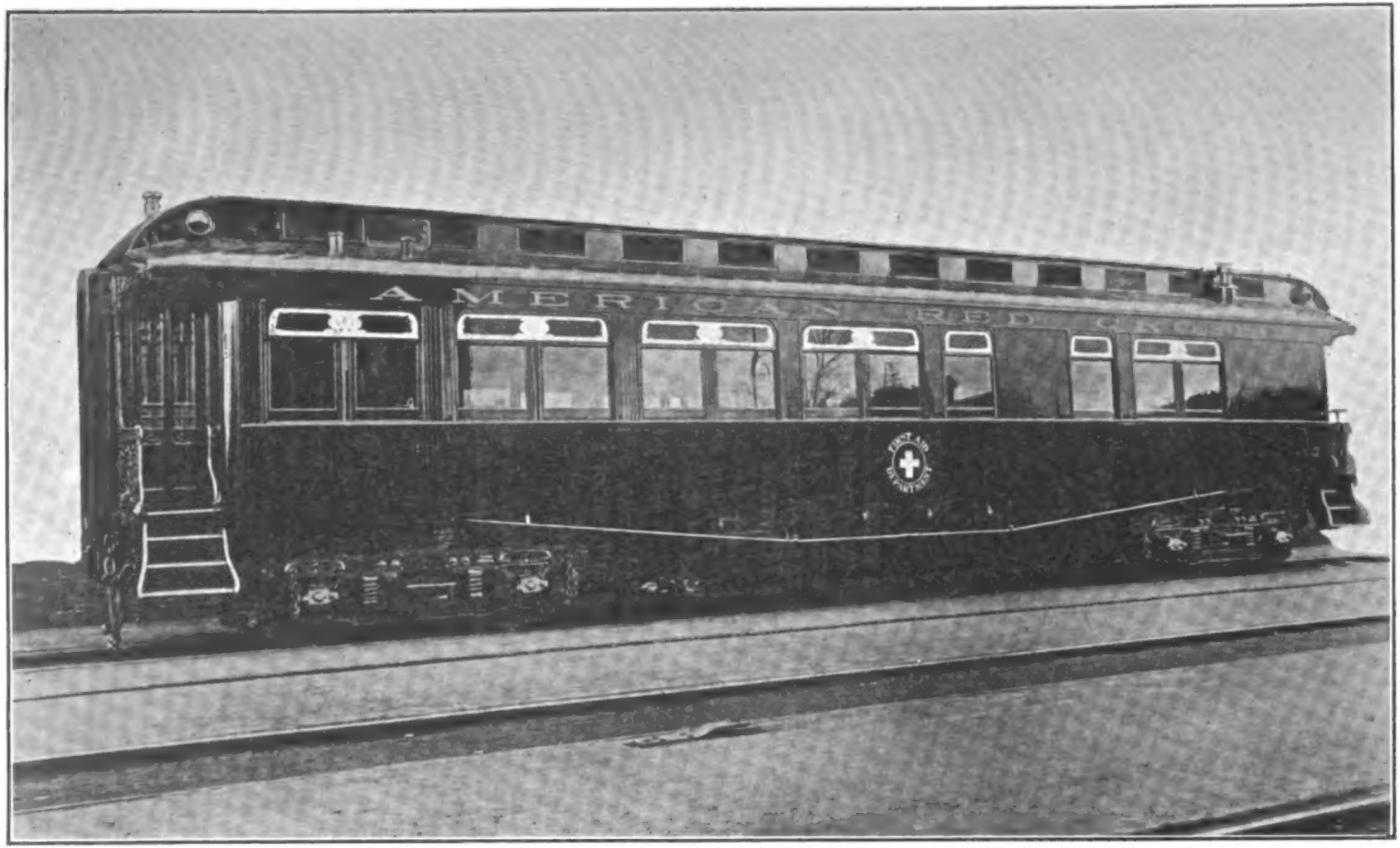


AMERICAN RED CROSS FIRST AID CAR

PREFACE

The first article in the present issue of the BULLETIN draws attention to the all-important work that the American Red Cross should accomplish during the coming year, and we commend it to the earnest consideration of the members and Chapters as well as to all others who are interested in the Red Cross.

Special reports on the Minnesota Forest Fires and the First Aid Instruction Car, and the regular reports of the year's work as presented at the annual meeting and to Congress are given in an abreviated form.

Some time ago the editor of the BULLETIN received the following communication:

> "Mr. Editor, a Red Cross man should know that soldiers in action do not stand in front of a wall, but behind it. Therefore, I suggest that you change your cover accordingly to have it like true war."

The writer and possibly others of our readers will welcome the new cover of the BULLETIN, which has been designed by Mr. Walter Gilliss, of the Grolier Club.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND

THE raising of this fund of $2,000,000 for the endowment of our American Red Cross will be the great work of this year.

The New York committee on the Endowment Fund has secured $510,000, which is $10,000 over its apportionment. Washington, D. C., has over $25,000 subscribed of its share—$33,000—this having been raised in two weeks time.

Endowment Fund committees have been appointed by President Taft in forty-two cities and others will be added soon.

If $9,000,000 can be contributed for relief work at San Francisco within a few weeks time, and $1,000,000 for relief after the Italian earthquake in an equally brief period of time, a permanent fund of $2,000,000 for our American Red Cross cannot be a too difficult task for the American people to accomplish.

If the people of Japan can raise a permanent fund of $7,500,000 for the Japanese Red Cross, if the people of France can provide $4,500,000 for the French Red Cross, if the Red Cross in Austria-Hungary has received $2,500,000, and that of Prussia and the other German states have funds and property worth over $6,000,000, it cannot be impossible for the American people to raise $2,000,000 for the American branch of this great international institution.

The income from this Endowment Fund will enable the American Red Cross to be ever ready to extend the first immediate assistance needed after great disasters without the delay of having to wait for contributions to give the necessary aid after calamities to small communities without the issuing of frequent appeals, to send prompt help to our sister nations in distress, and to extend its important work of providing first aid instruction to the millions of our own people engaged in industrial occupations.

President Taft lately said, "I think we may reasonably hope that in the course of a year or more we shall have a fund of $2,000,000, the income of which can be used to form an emergency fund from which effective assistance can be offered by the Association to every people in the world who may be suffering from any calamity." He says to those who would spend some of their hard earned money for the benefit of their fellow-man "that they cannot find an instrumentality more effective, more economical and better adapted to the purpose than the Red Cross, and that every dollar which they entrust to that institution will be expended for the aid of human kind and will add to the sum of human happiness." * * * "The opportunity to give quickly and to be the first on the ground is what makes this Association more useful than any other, not only in the United States but everywhere on this round globe."

The opportunity is ours. Everyone from the large contributor to the small can help. Will our American people respond to the call of humanity and patriotism?

WASHINGTON CONTRIBUTORS TO AMERICAN RED CROSS ENDOWMENT FUND TO DECEMBER 24, 1910

Mr. Larz Anderson, $5,000; Mr. Scott C. Bone, $100; Admiral Willard H. Brownson, $100; Mr. Gibson Fahnstock, $1,000; Mr. Hennen Jennings, $500; Gen. Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull, $100; Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland, $50; Mr. Edward J. Stellwagen, $200; Mr. Frederic A. Keep, $1,000; Admiral Robley D. Evans, $400; Mr. Henry H. Flather, $100; Mr. Christian Heurich, $1,000;

Mr. Sigmund Kann, $100; Mr. William King, $25; Mr. John R. McLean, $250; Mr. Duncan C. Phillips, $500; Mr. Gardner F. Williams, $200; Mr. Charles J. Bell, $200; Gen. John M. Wilson, $100; Mr. Charles C. Glover, $500; Mr. A. Lisner, $250; Gen. John A. Johnston, $50; Mr. Michael I. Weller, $100; Mr. Clarence Moore, $100; Mr. W. J. Boardman, $10,000; Mr. Guy Norman, $500; Mr. William A. Slater, $500; Mrs. John Hay, $100; a friend, $700; Mrs. Ellen Parker, $5; Mrs. N. Read Johnson, $5; Marian, Harriet, and Francis Van Buren, $5; Rev. J. McBride Sterrett, $1; Admiral Charles O'Neil, $10; Dr. W. S. Harban, $20; Mrs. Julia E. Pond, $12.45; a friend, $1; Mrs. Livingston Hunt, $10; Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, $100; Mr. Milton E. Ailes, $100; Mr. Clarence Norment, $200; Mr. R. Ross Perry, $25; Gen. Anson Mills, $100; Gen. George L. Gillespie, $25; Mr. Edson Bradley, $500; Mr. H. K. Willard, $25; Mr. Thomas Hyde, $100; Mr. Cuno H. Rudolph, $25; Mr. Arnold Hague, $200; Mr. Charles L. Magee, $25; Mrs. T. N. McLaughlin, $10; Mrs. B. H. Buckingham, $100; Miss Isabel C. Freeman, $100; Admiral Willard H. Brownson, $100; through Mr. Edson Bradley, $100; a friend, through Miss Boardman, $100.

NEW YORK CONTRIBUTORS TO AMERICAN RED CROSS ENDOWMENT FUND

Mr. J. P. Morgan, $100,000; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, $50,000; Mrs. Russell Sage, $50,000; Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, $25,000; Mr. Arthur Curtis James, $25,000; Miss Dorothy Whitney, $25,000; Messrs. Guggenheim, $20,000; Col. Oliver H. Payne, $20,000; Mr. Payne Whitney, $12,500; Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, $12,500; Mr. Felix M. Warburg, $10,000; Mr. E. C. Converse, $10,000; Mr. William H. Moore, $10,000; Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, $10,000; Mr. D. G. Reid, $10,000; Mr. G. W. Perkins, $10,000; Mr. Henry Walters, $10,000; Mr. Robert Bacon, $5,000; Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyard, $5,000; Mr. Francis L. Hine, $2,500; Mr. Otto H. Kahn, $2,500; Mr. Paul M. Warburg, $2,500; Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, $2,500; Mr. A. M. Huntington, $2,000; Hon. William A. Clark, $2,000; Mr. William Saloman, $1,000; Mr. George Blumenthal, $1,000; Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, $1,000; Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer, $1,000; Mr. I. N. Seligman, $1,000; Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, $1,000; Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, $1,000; Mrs. W. W. Phelps, $1,000; Mr. George F. Baker, jr., $1,000; Mr. Paul Morton, $200; Mr. John L. Rhea, $20; a friend, $1; Mr. D. O. Mills (bequest), $25,000; Mr. E. S. Harkness, $2,500; Mrs. S. V. Harkness, $2,500; Mr. Henry A. Strong, $1,000; Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt, $1,000; Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, $500; Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, $100; Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, $25,000; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, $10,000; total, $510,821.

[TELEGRAM]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1910.

HENRY P. DAVISON,
Chairman Red Cross Endowment Fund Committee,
23 Wall Street, New York City

Will you and your committee accept my cordial congratulations on your prompt and remarkable success in raising a half million dollars for the Red Cross? Please convey my thanks individually to each of the donors. I feel that New York has initiated a movement which will result in important, permanent contribution to our national resources in peace or in war.

WM. H. TAFT.

FIRST AID CAR

SOME months ago the possibilities of extending first aid instruction more widely over the country by means of a first aid railway car were brought to the attention of the Red Cross. The advantages of a car for this purpose were apparent at once and this matter was taken up then with the Pullman Company. Unforeseen delays occurred, however, and the first aid car was not actually put in commission until December, 1910. The car procured was donated by the directors of the Pullman Company, and it was overhauled and remodeled in the manufacturing department of that company in Buffalo, N. Y. Not only are the thanks of the Red Cross due to the Pullman directors for their gift of the car, but also to Mr. L. S. Hungerford, general superintendent of the Pullman Company, for the aid he has given in procuring a satisfactory car, and to Mr. H. E. Benson, manager manufacturing department of the same company, for his assistance in fitting it up. The success which has attended the efforts of these two gentlemen is manifested in the rehabilitated car which is illustrated here. The pictures, however, do not do justice to their subject.

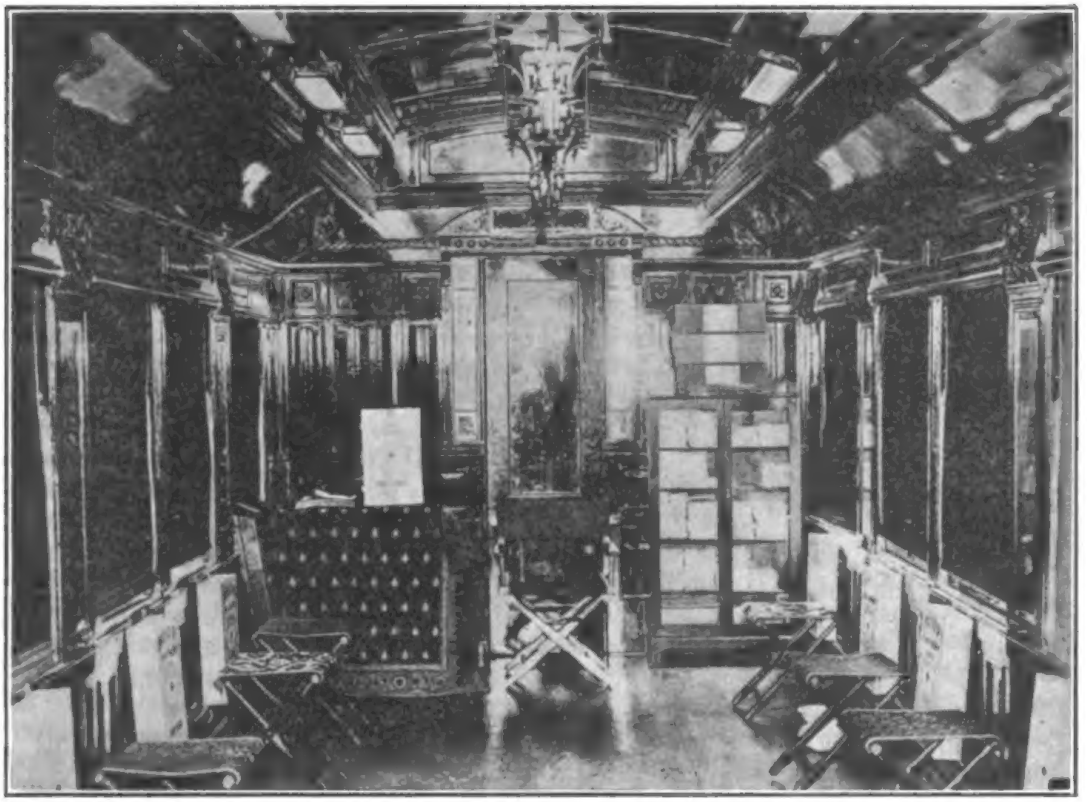
The car is a short Pullman sleeper, less than sixty feet long. This length permits its use not only on the mountain divisions of railways with their sharp curves, but also on some trolley lines. It is apparent, therefore, that the car may be taken almost anywhere there are rails over which it may run.

The car is divided into two parts—an assembly and demonstration room and quarters for instructors and crew. About half the space is devoted to each purpose. A considerable number of people may be assembled in the demonstration room which will be used for instruction when a larger and more convenient place is not available. It is intended that in case of disaster this room be fitted up as a hospital ward and apparatus will be carried for this purpose.

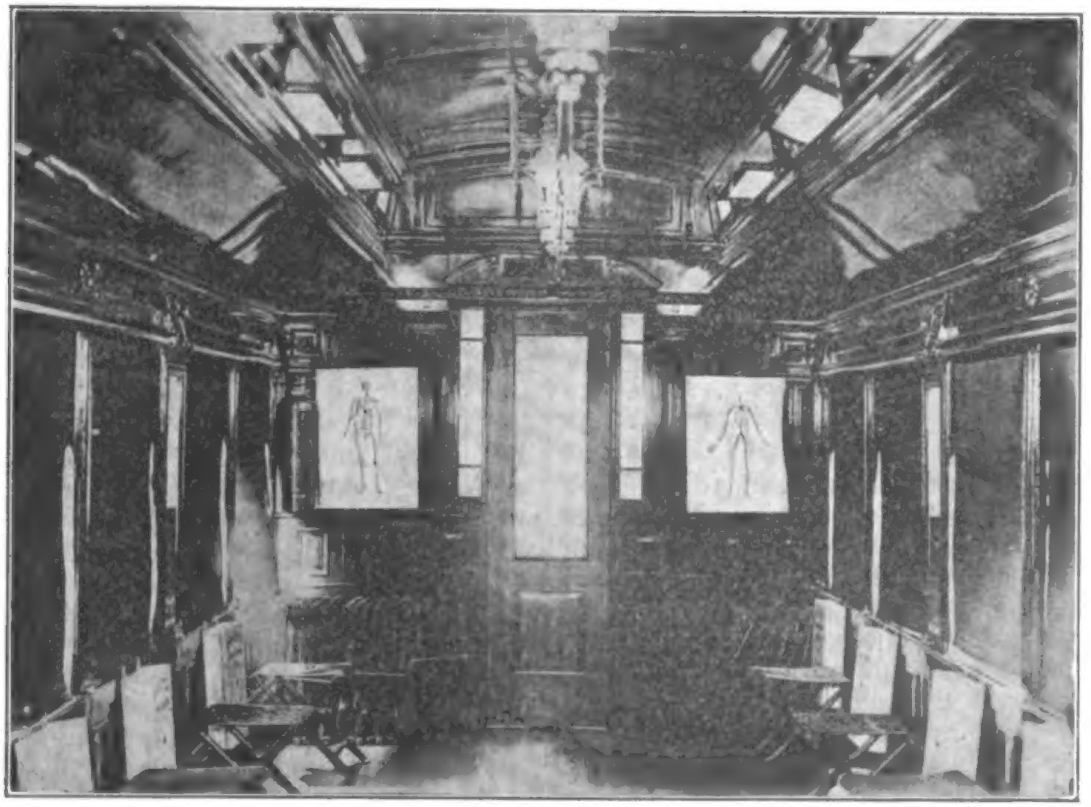
The Red Cross has fully equipped the car with first aid boxes, large and small stretchers, instruction outfits, charts, books, etc., etc. While it is intended that these shall be mainly used for instruction purposes there is an ample provision for a large number of injured in case of need.

The first aid car will be in direct charge of Dr. M. Whitfield Glasgow, of Birmingham, Ala., who was specially employed for this purpose by the Red Cross. It will be operated under direction of the First Aid Department.

The exact field for the car to cover has somewhat changed since it was originally projected. Since that time the Mining Bureau has pretty well covered the mining field by its mine rescue cars on each of which a Red Cross representative is carried who works under the general direction of Dr. M. J. Shields, of the Red Cross. The Mining Bureau and the Red Cross are in thorough sympathy and accord, and it is agreed that it would not be desirable to take any chances of overlapping in territory covered by the Mining Bureau cars. Moreover, under the present arrangement, the needs of the miner in respect to first aid instruction seem to be met much better than is the case in some other industries. The death rate from accidents on railways is even larger than in mines, and though not so high in mills, shops, etc., as the two above named industries is still very large, so there is ample need for instruction in first aid on the railways and in shops and mills, and the Red Cross first aid car will be principally devoted to giving such instruction. The method pur-



RED CROSS CAR—INTERIOR ASSEMBLY ROOM LOOKING TOWARD FRONT

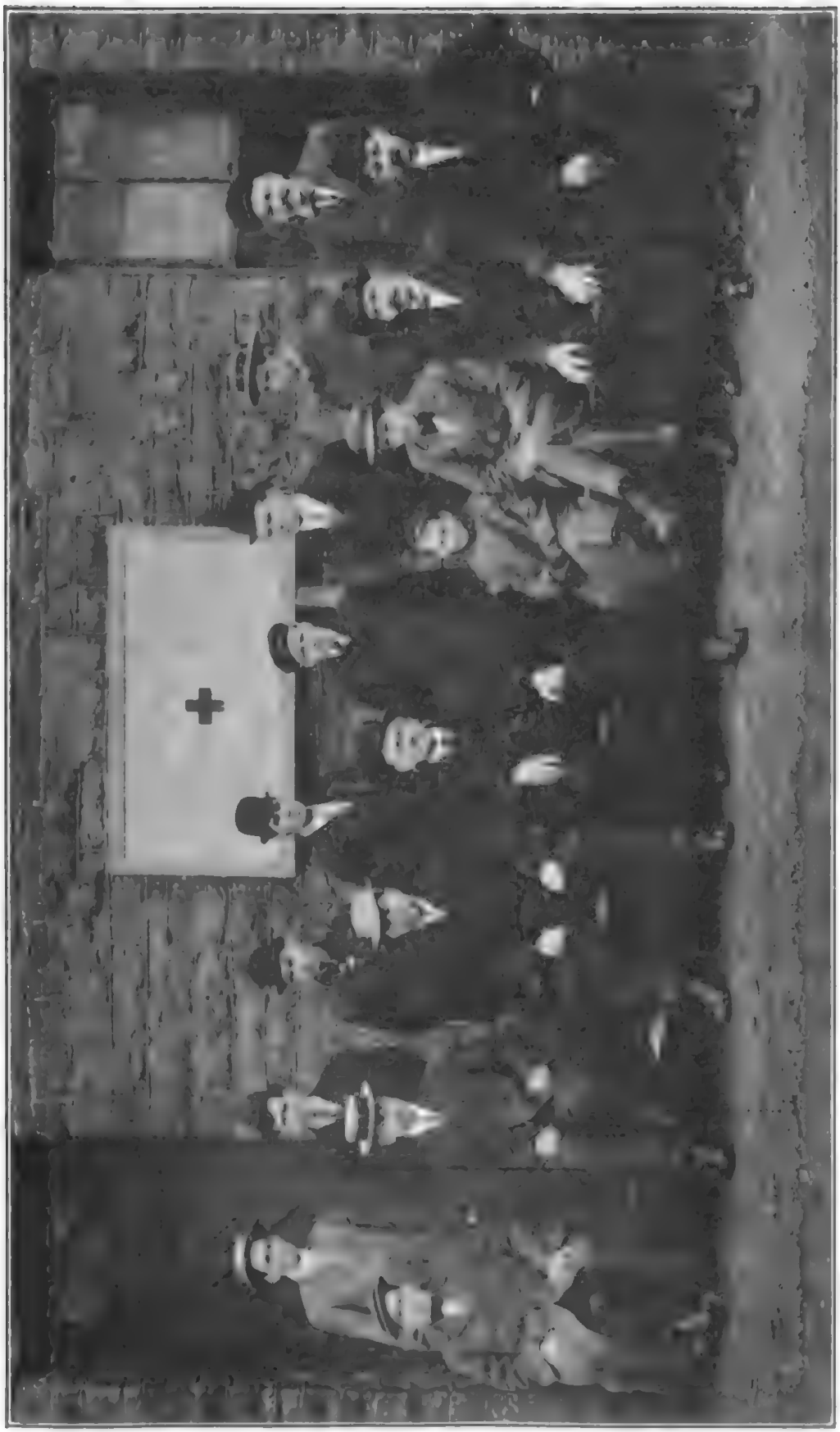


RED CROSS CAR—INTERIOR ASSEMBLY ROOM LOOKING TOWARD REAR

sued will be very similar to that so successfully employed by Dr. Shields in the mining regions. Dr. Shields has gone from place to place in mining districts and has interested operators, miners, and physicians alike in the subject of first aid instruction. This has been attended with the happiest results as the first aid classes organized by him in nine of the States are almost universally doing good work and are securing the benefits to be expected from numbers of well instructed men who know what to do first in case of accident.

The Red Cross first aid car is of course only beginning its work, but everything already points to eminent success. While awaiting some of its equipment in Buffalo first aid demonstrations were given to a large audience there. A splendid meeting was held in Cleveland while the car was proceeding west to Urbana, Ill., where good audiences have also been in attendance. Dr. Shields has been on the car during the month of December and has made his full knowledge of first aid instruction generally of great value. He will be compelled to go back to the Mining Bureau cars in January when Dr. Glasgow will be in direct charge. It is intended that the car proceed by easy stages from Urbana to Chicago when it is hoped that large audiences may be secured and more definite plans made for future movements.

The railway companies which have been asked to haul the car have almost universally responded favorably so it is already apparent that the Red Cross is going to command as much interest and assistance on railways as has always been the case in mines.



FIRST AID CLASS BRIER HILL COKE COMPANY

BRIER HILL COKE CO. FIRST AID CLASS

In the bituminous region of Pennsylvania the first organized First Aid Corps to receive Red Cross certificates of proficiency on examination was that of the Brier Hill Coke Company. This company employs 700 to 800 men in a shaft 700 feet deep.

This Corps was organized April 15, 1910, and took their examinations for certificates December 1, 1910. Dr. G. W. Lang, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Dr. W. M. Lilley, of Brownsville, Pa., were appointed by the Red Cross to give the examinations to the fifteen candidates, all of whom passed and have received First Aid certificates from the American National Red Cross.

The class was a very studious one and every man seemed more enthusiastic every time a meeting was held. Meetings were held twice a week in the company doctor's office where instructions from the Red Cross First Aid book were given. The team gave an exhibition drill at Brownsville during the visit of the Mine Rescue Car at that point. Dr. Shields, of the Red Cross, congratulated the Corps on the efficient way in which they performed their duties both in giving First Aid and in Stretcher Drill.

Much success is due to the encouragement which Mr. Thomas McCaffrey, Superintendent of the Company, gave the Corps. He furnished all supplies and paid all expenses. He was an enthusiastic member of the Corps and was always present at the meetings.

A new class is now being organized to keep up the good work that has been begun. Already every one about the mine seems to realize the great importance of a First Aid Corps.

The members of the graduating class who passed the examination in December, 1910, are as follows: Thomas McCaffrey, General Manager and Superintendent; Robert McKay, Assistant Superintendent; D. B. Millward, Mine Foreman; Thomas Ross, Assistant Mine Foreman; Harry Blackford, Civil Engineer; Ernest Elby, Fire Boss; Abe Gunter, Fire Boss; Andrew Dulik, Fire Boss; John J. Noon, Yard Boss; Harry Hopkenson, Machinist; John Schiffbauer, Assistant Machinist; W. B. Phelan, Secretary of Brier Hill Schools, all of Brier Hill, Pa., and Harry Millward, Mine Foreman at Tower Hill, and Richard McKay, Fire Boss at Tower Hill.

Dr. C. C. Gans, who is the medical director, had charge of all the work and gave the Corps all his earnest support.

RECENT FOREST FIRES IN MINNESOTA

ERNEST P. BICKNELL, NATIONAL DIRECTOR

ON THE afternoon of Friday, October 7, 1910, severe forest fires swept a large district lying along the northern edge of Minnesota. Early reports indicated that possibly more than five hundred lives had been lost, and that perhaps five thousand persons had lost their homes. With admirable promptness Governor Eberhart, as president of the Minnesota Board of the American Red Cross, issued a proclamation of which the following is a copy:

"PROCLAMATION FOR RELIEF OF FIRE SUFFERERS

"By virtue of my position as president of the State Red Cross, in view of the dire needs of citizens of the northern part of this State who have suffered from recent forest fires, I hereby call upon the people of Minnesota to respond at once with contributions of money, provisions, and clothing to be distributed to the needy under the direction of this Society.

"Such contributions will be received by Kenneth Clark, St. Paul, treasurer of the State Red Cross, and F. M. Prince, Minneapolis, acting as assistant State treasurer, and I hereby designate the mayors of the towns and cities of the State to act as collectors of this fund in their respective localities.

"Prompt and generous response is imperative, as the reports from the districts indicate that the need is great and will continue for months.

"Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of October, 1910.

"ADOLPH O. EBERHART, *Governor.*

"Contributions for the relief of the Rainy River fire sufferers should be sent to the following directors of the State Red Cross: Kenneth Clark, Merchants' National Bank, St. Paul; F. M. Prince, First National Bank, Minneapolis; Chester A. Congdon, Duluth; L. A. Huntoon, First National Bank, Moorhead."

Governor Eberhart did not stop with the publication of this proclamation. He promptly sent to the scene of the disaster Hon. George Simpson, Attorney General of the State; Mr. Joseph H. Beek, secretary of the Manufacturers and Jobbers' Association, of St. Paul, and Mr. Eugene T. Lies, general secretary of the Associated Charities, of Minneapolis. Mr. Lies represented the Red Cross in a dual capacity, as the Associated Charities of Minneapolis is an institutional member of the Red Cross. The following day the governor sent two companies of the State National Guard to the scene, under command of Adjutant General Fred Wood, and a day later Governor Eberhart himself went to the burned district, taking at the same time two trained nurses provided by the Minneapolis institutional member of the Red Cross.

In all parts of the State active measures for the collection of relief supplies and money were taken immediately after the publishing of the governor's proclamation. Railroads carried all relief shipments free of charge. Local relief committees had been hastily formed in the fire district, and as soon as the first supplies arrived from Duluth and Winnepeg the distribution of relief began. The burden of this work was assumed a day of two later by the National Guard and the men from St. Paul and Minneapolis. The National Guard had brought a large number of tents, which were quickly converted into shelter for the homeless.

When I reached the scene of the disaster on October 12 I found the essential facts as to the extent and severity of the fire to be substantially as follows:

RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS AND REFUGEES' BARRACKS, BEAUDETTE

SITE OF VILLAGES DESTROYED BY FOREST FIRE. BEAUDETTE IN FOREGROUND—SPOONER BEYOND THE RIVER

The fire had burned over an area estimated by officers of the State Forestry Board at forty miles square, or about 1,600 square miles. Within this territory here and there small sections had escaped or had suffered only partial loss. The greater part, however, had been burned clean of all houses, farm buildings, and machinery, cut logs, poles, and sawed lumber, hay and grain. Much of the live stock had been killed. The standing timber was killed wherever the fire had been severe. The loss of human life, while very much below early estimates, amounted to probably thirty persons. With one exception all these human victims were overtaken while trying to run to safety, and all lived on isolated homesteads surrounded by forests. The one exception was an aged woman of feeble mind, who refused to leave her home in the village of Spooner and perished when the house burned.

In the burned area were the village of Beaudette with a population of 1,150 and the village of Spooner with 850 population. These villages are separated only by a small river and form really a single community. In Spooner a large lumber mill, the chief industry of the place, was saved. In Beaudette, about twenty-five houses, chiefly small shacks, escaped. With these exceptions the villages were entirely destroyed. The village of Pitt, six miles west of Beaudette, with about fifty inhabitants, lost every house; and the same is true of Graceton, with perhaps twenty-five inhabitants, a few miles farther west. Outside these villages the population is extremely sparse and is composed of "homesteaders" who are clearing their lands. The farm houses and other improvements on these homesteads were usually primitive, though they represented the accumulations of several years and much hard labor. The chief losses outside the villages lay in the destruction of logs, lumber, and standing timber. It is estimated that about twenty-five hundred persons lost their homes, while several hundred more who saved their homes lost valuable property. No insurance can be obtained on the homesteads, while the rates in the village are so high that comparatively little insurance was carried.

These destructive forest fires are always accompanied by—in fact are largely due to—heavy winds. Once fully started it is practically impossible to check them, and they sweep across the country with a rapidity which makes escape extremely difficult for those who must traverse forest roads or paths. In the instance of this Minnesota fire many persons saved their lives by submerging themselves in streams, lowering themselves into wells, and creeping into root cellars. One root cellar became the refuge for forty-two persons: while a small fireproof pumping station at the lumber mill in Spooner proved a safe shelter for perhaps fifty.

Prior to the fire a typhoid fever epidemic had existed in Beaudette and Spooner. It was stated that about forty cases of typhoid were under the care of physicians on the day of the fire. These patients were hurriedly carried from their homes and for several days were crowded with other refugees in the few houses which escaped, or in tents or other temporary shelters hastily erected. The sanitary conditions immediately following the fire were inevitably most unfavorable. These facts led to the fear that an extensive and dangerous outbreak of typhoid might appear among the refugees.

After a few days, representatives of the State Board of Health came to Beaudette and assumed full control of all sanitary regulations. A building in Beaudette formerly occupied by a store was converted into a fever hospital, and as rapidly as possible all acute cases of typhoid were gathered into this building, which was in charge of the physician sent for the purpose from Minneapolis. Two trained nurses sent to Beaudette immediately after the fire, with the aid of two more sent later by the State Board of Health, were able to give proper care to the patients.

Eventually two additional companies of the national guard were ordered to Beaudette. This large military force was made necessary by the extensive area which had to be explored, the property which had to be protected at sev-

eral points, the long distance over obstructed roads necessary to be traveled in delivering relief supplies, and the enforcement of sanitary regulations laid down by the physicians. At first we had no knowledge as to the fate of many homesteaders scattered through the forests. It was necessary to send expeditions in all directions to search for persons who might be sick or injured, to recover bodies of persons killed, and to carry relief and medical supplies to persons who had been unable to reach relief centers. The wind and fire had blocked the forest roads with tangled masses of fallen trees. In one instance fifteen axemen, working day and night, required two days to reach a small settlement twelve miles from Beaudette with a wagon load of supplies. This incident represents the difficulties which were encountered. Large numbers of horses, cows, and other domestic animals had been killed by the fire, and it became necessary to organize groups of men to search for and bury them. The men of the community were pressed into service in the work of burying dead animals, clearing up the ruins, destroying infected outhouses and building new ones, unpacking and distributing supplies, etc. In most instances these services were given cheerfully, but in some cases it became necessary for the military authorities to compel men to help in these duties. One of the first measures put into effect by General Wood had been the suppression of the sale of liquor. This led to some dissatisfaction for a few days, but was soon accepted in a good spirit. Across the Rainy River on the Canadian side liquor was to be had, and numerous efforts were made to smuggle bottles across to Beaudette and Spooner. This made it necessary to place a military guard day and night on the international bridge which spans Rainy River at Beaudette.

All these measures and many others were carried out with promptness and vigor, with the result that within a few days the burned territory was in a condition of orderliness and great activity. Temporary relief was distributed regularly and systematically, and by the end of a week after the fire it was evident that the time had come to begin upon the work of permanent relief. During the emergency period we had been busily engaged in gathering the information required before we could take permanent measures. It was obvious that shelter was, in this northern latitude, the chief need. Winter was at hand and no time could be lost.

A tentative program of measures of permanent relief, together with a suggested form of organization necessary to administer them, had been prepared after a study of the conditions as shown by observation and by the data recorded by our registration agents. This program included plans for small houses capable of being erected speedily and at moderate cost, and an estimate of the number of such houses necessary to be built by the Red Cross. On Sunday, October 16, a conference was called in Beaudette of the leaders in the relief work. for the consideration of this program. In addition to the men heretofore mentioned, there were present Mr. W. A. McGonagle, president of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railroad, and Major H. V. Eva, secretary of the Duluth Commercial Club, respectively chairman and secretary of the Duluth Fire Relief Committee. After full discussion the tentative program was approved and Mr. McGonagle and myself were appointed to proceed immediately to St. Paul for the purpose of submitting the plan to the State Board of the Red Cross.

On Tuesday, October 18, the State Board met in the office of the Governor, with Archbishop Ireland presiding. The recommendations of the Beaudette conference were adopted with certain additions which strengthened them. The plan of permanent organization thus given effect was as follows:

The State Board appointed a committee styled the Northern Minnesota Red Cross Relief Committee. To membership on this committee the board appointed Mr. McGonagle, of Duluth, chairman; Mr. Beek, of St. Paul, and Mr. Lies, of Minneapolis. To this committee the board delegated complete

authority in the carrying out of permanent relief measures. All the money contributed throughout the State was to be sent to Mr. Kenneth Clark, of St. Paul, treasurer of the State Red Cross Board, who will pay all bills properly authorized and approved by the committee. The committee was authorized to appoint an executive who should be in immediate charge of all relief operations on the ground but who should have close and continued oversight by the committee.

The new committee took immediate control of the situation, appointing Colonel F. E. Resche, of Duluth, its executive agent at Beaudette. Colonel Resche as a member of the national guard, had been on the ground since the fire and had shown himself to be an efficient executive. In Duluth Colonel Resche is chief probation officer and a man much respected. Immediate steps were taken to purchase lumber, hardware, tar paper, etc., for the temporary houses to be erected. The only source from which a proper supply of lumber could be quickly obtained was a mill in Canada, opposite Beaudette. Telegrams were sent to Secretary MacVeagh, of the Treasury, asking that the customs duty on lumber for the relief committee be waived. This request was instantly granted, and within two or three days lumber in large quantities began to be delivered upon the ground. Probably one hundred and fifty houses will be built by the relief committee, at an expense ranging from about one hundred to two hundred dollars, according to the size of the house in each case. Building operations began at once. It was found that a small number of carpenters could lay out the houses and supervise their construction, while most of the actual work of building is done by the men of the community. Where homesteaders prefer to build log houses the committee provides doors, windows, lumber for roofs and floors, and necessary hardware.

At its meeting on October 24 and 25 at Beaudette the Northern Minnesota Red Cross Relief Committee made a careful review of the entire situation. The committee had allotted already more than one hundred houses, and had provided for the continued distribution of necessary supplies of provisions and clothing during the next two or three months. A spacious warehouse and necessary administrative headquarters had been erected. The national guard had already been withdrawn, except twenty-four men who will remain as long as necessary to protect the property of the relief committee and enforce necessary sanitary restrictions. Development of new typhoid cases had been small and the fears of an extensive epidemic were subsiding. Only twenty-one cases were in the temporary hospital on the dates mentioned. Building operations were going on vigorously, not only under the direction of the committee, but by private individuals who possess sufficient means to reconstruct their own homes and places of business. The two banks which had been burned had reopened for business in temporary structures hastily erected about their vaults, which had escaped without injury. The treasurer of the State Board, Mr. Clark, reported that the relief fund at that time amounted to approximately $75,000. This amount will undoubtedly be ample to carry out all of the relief plans contemplated by the committee. It is probable that the legislature which meets this winter will be asked to make an appropriation to provide seeds and agricultural implements for the homesteaders next spring. A general air of activity and industry throughout the burned region was rapidly taking place of the idleness and depression which had characterized the first few days after the disaster. Those who suffered from the fire are, with a few exceptions, Scandinavians, and are a hardy and independent class of people. Unless unforeseen obstacles arise it is believed that the plans of the committee will provide all assistance necessary to insure comfort and health to the fire sufferers, and to carry them through the period required to enable them to regain their footing and reestablish themselves in normal life.

HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME TO THE FOREST FIRE COUNTRY

DULUTH (MINN.) TRIBUNE

W. A. McGONAGLE, Chairman of the Northern Minnesota Red Cross Relief Committee, which handled the relief fund for the reconstruction of the burned towns of Beaudette and Spooner, Minn., distinguished himself in the discharge of the important duties that developed upon him and won the respect and gratitude of the people, and now he has won the affection of the children of those towns, for he has been their Santa Claus.

Nine hundred packages of Christmas gifts were distributed in Beaudette and Spooner to make glad the hearts of the little folks that so recently were homeless. As the great holiday drew near Mr. McGonagle thought of the lack of Christmas cheer in the two towns that were wiped out by fire early in October, and believed that a part of the funds of the committee could be very profitably expended in making the little folks happy on Christmas.

He talked it over with the other members of the committee, and it was considered a very proper thing to do. Mr. McGonagle turned the matter of making the purchases over to Major H. V. Eva, the secretary, and he made the selections and forwarded them to the Red Cross headquarters in Beaudette.

An idea of the pleasure which the Christmas presents occasioned may be gathered from the following letter to the *News Tribune*:

"Did Santa Claus come to Spooner and Beaudette? You bet he did, an' they say he visited the whole 500 square miles that was burnt this fall.

"First thing us boys knowed here he comes down the road from the green timber up by Lake of the Woods, lickity split. He was a drivin' four horses hitched to a 16-foot sleigh, an' you bet he was comin' some—horses on the gallop an' the bells a jinglin' an' Santa standin' up in front just a crackin' his whip makin' up time. Sleigh was all covered with evergreens, too, and boxes and barrels stacked up in the middle—Gee, but it was great.

"And then when he comes to the soldiers' camp what they calls the barracks, he picked up a bunch of soldier boys an' one of them had a bugle, and he just bugled and bugled like he would bust his buttons off, and the other soldiers just yelled, they was so glad to get a ride, an' we yelled, too, an' they let some of us kids pile on the sleigh; must have been 2,000 of us, an' we drove all around Spooner.

"We just whooped her up you bet, and Santa with his whip a crackin' in the air, an' an' then we drove back to Beaudette an' around the streets there a hollerin' till we was most black in the face, an' then we drove back to the Red Cross office where Santa told us on the postal cards he was goin' to have some headquarter, whatever that is, an' when we got there old Santa he just jumps off the sleigh an' gives the lines to one of the soldiers an' goes into the office and tells us fellers, 'come on boys' an' you bet we did, an' talk about presents!

"Hully Gee; I bet there was more'n a hundred wagon loads all stacked up in there, something for every one of us. Every kid got a orange an' a apple an' a half pound box of chockluts, an' a box of crackerjack, an' then every one of us got a other present—some fellers got a knife an' some got a baseball, an' some got a juice harp, an' they was mouth organs, an' tops, an' pop guns,

an' everything an' they was games for the girls, an' dolls with hair on, dresses an' eyes that would open and shut.

"They was all right, too—for girls—an' then Santa he got through before us kids did an' jumped on his sleigh, an' hollered good bye, an' a Happy New Year, an' we holler a Happy New Year to him, an' away he went, same way he came, say—it was bully.

"Shorty O'Neil he brung the team back."

THE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL CAMPAIGN

THE LITTLE RED CROSS

O, little red cross, on a field of white!
  Wherever you take your stand—
A beacon shines through the darkest night,
A blow is struck in the cause of right,
  The forces of hope command.

O, little red cross! you have won your way
  Where never a king may go,
And never a wrong in the world today—
But finds you first, in the thickest fray,
  To lighten the weight of woe.

—*Clara Griffith Gazzam.*

IT is not possible at this date to give even an approximate estimate of the results of the 1910 Christmas Seal campaign, as the season for sales has just closed. No preliminary reports of the progress of the sales have been received at the National Red Cross headquarters. Judging, however, from the number of agents appointed and the vast quantities of seals and advertising supplies furnished them, it is reasonable to believe that a very much larger sum will be realized from this campaign than from that of 1909. There were furnished agents, upon requisition, 79,766,000 seals, as against about 49,000,000 in 1909, and 9,390,000 pieces of advertising supplies as against about one-third that quantity in the preceding year. Whatever the success of the 1910 sales may prove to be, it will be due in no small measure to the cordial and efficient cooperation of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. This organization conducted the publicity department of the Christmas Seal campaign and not only furnished the press of the country with news items, but kept the Christmas Seal agents posted as to the methods of other agents and furnished them with invaluable and welcome advice and assistance of every nature. A future issue of the BULLETIN will contain a complete statement of the number of seals sold by each agent. Last year nearly 50 per cent of the seals received by agents were sold, and if this percentage of sales is maintained this year nearly $400,000 will have been realized with which to continue the war which is being waged against the Great White Plague. As 87½ per cent of the proceeds from the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals is to be applied in anti-tuberculosis work in the cities where the seals were sold, it will be seen that practically every community in the country will be benefited.

AUTOMOBILES EMPLOYED IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTMAS SEALS, NEW YORK CITY

The following quotation from the editorial columns of the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, of December 26, is a good example of the cordial and valuable co-operation of the press in the Christmas Seal campaign:

50,000,000 ONE-CENT PURCHASES

"It is a fine thing in a millionaire to endow a university with $500,000 a year as a Christmas present. It is fine in another millionaire to endow the cause of peace with $500,000 a year. It is finer and more inspiring and more significant that a million people have made their annual gift to the tuberculosis campaign close to half a million dollars.

"The sale of Red Cross seals will, it is believed, reach 50,000,000. This amazing distribution means something more than that a large sum has been realized for a worthy object. It means that a vast multitude of people have shown an interest in the greatest health movement ever inaugurated; it means that the campaign to teach people how unnecessary and wicked it is to allow tuberculosis to continue the most fatal of all diseases is having its effect; it means that the great mass of people are coming to realize that it is everyone's duty and interest to join in the crusade against the plague.

"Among all the great projects for the betterment of social conditions there is none so fortunate in its endowment as this. Millions contribute the funds to carry it on."

NORWEGIAN TUBERCULOSIS STAMP 1910

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL

BY CHARLES H. SHERRILL, AMERICAN MINISTER TO ARGENTINA

THE revolution in Lisbon broke out at 2 a. m., Tuesday, October 4, and street fighting continued until noon of the following day, Wednesday, the 5th. The writer was a passenger on board the steamer *Asturias* in transit from Buenos Ayres to Cherbourg. The *Asturias* anchored at 6 a. m. on Wednesday, the 5th, not far from the Portuguese man-of-war *Dom Carlos*, which, soon after our arrival, fell into the hands of the revolutionary party by means of a successful rising of the crew against their officers. Just beyond her lay the new Brazilian battleship *Pao Paolo*, on board of which was Marshal Fonseca, the Brazilian President-elect. During the morning of Wednesday I paid my respects to President Fonseca, who described to me the outbreak and the earlier stages of the revolution. After an early luncheon I went ashore and walked up through the city to the American Legation to learn if all were well and to offer to transmit their telegrams by means of the wireless apparatus on board the *Asturias*. We had been told that all land telegraphic lines had been cut off, but the *Asturias* was in wireless communication with Ushant, England.

I found that the personnel of our Legation were all well and the building uninjured. Both going to and returning from the Legation I passed the principal Red Cross station which was located on the western side of Rocio Square, and also noticed from time to time several impromptu Red Cross ambulances. Twice they were automobiles, twice closed carriages, and once a cart carrying two bodies and bearing the Red Cross flag. The Red Cross station at Rocio Square was reported to have from 70 to 80 wounded. It seemed to be treated with the respect due to its flag and was clearly a busy place. I was told that from this station the wounded were distributed to the various hospitals. I was particularly struck with the prompt way that the Red Cross officials had adapted themselves to the circumstances, making use of such vehicles as were available, and opening headquarters right at the point where much of the heavy fighting took place. The value of the Red Cross organization, as I understand it, is the prompt and intelligent application of assistance at the place where it is most needed. This was the first time that I had ever personally seen the Red Cross Society acting in an emergency, and it is a pleasure to record how favorably it impressed me. I was particularly struck by the fact that although heavy firing had been going on uninterruptedly for thirty-four hours, there was on every side evidences that the Latin race exercised as much self-control as we Anglo-Saxons are apt to claim as a monopoly for our blood. There was no traces of any looting of shops or other acts of unbridled license, which might perhaps have been explainable, in view of the great public excitement. I noticed that the revolutionary government had placed guards in front of the banks, but even these precautions proved unnecessary in regard to other places of business. In the upper part of the city there were many traces of heavy artillery fire, but down in the center around Rocio Square, the fighting seemed to have been mostly done with rifles and revolvers. I followed a band and a crowd into the City Hall and there had an opportunity to see the revolutionary cabinet at work. They struck me as a group of serious gentlemen, with every appearance of having been elected to the duties which they were despatching, rather than suddenly placed there as the result of an armed revolution.

RED CROSS STATE BOARDS

The Red Cross is pleased to announce the appointment of the following State Boards:

ALABAMA—
Published in October BULLETIN.

CALIFORNIA—
Published in October BULLETIN.

CONNECTICUT—
Published in July BULLETIN.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—
Published in October BULLETIN.

FLORIDA—
Published in October BULLETIN.

IDAHO—
President, Hon. James H. Brady, Boise.
Treasurer, Frank F. Johnson, Boise.
Paul Clagstone, Sand Point.
J. H. Forney, Moscow.
Max Mayfield, Boise.
A. B. Moss, Payette.
K. I. Perky, Boise.
D. W. Standrod, Pocatello.
J. H. Richards, Boise.

ILLINOIS—
Published in July BULLETIN.

INDIANA—
Published in July BULLETIN.

IOWA—
President, Hon. B. F. Carroll, Des Moines.
Vice-President, Hon. Lafayette Young, Des Moines.
Treasurer, J. K. Deming, Dubuque.
Secretary, C. C. Nye, Des Moines.
James P. Connor, Denison.
Robert Healy, Fort Dodge.
George E. MacLean, Iowa City.
Bernard Murphy, Vinton.
J. J. Richardson, Davenport.
Samuel Snyder, Council Bluffs.
J. B. Weaver, Jr., Des Moines.

KANSAS—
Published in October BULLETIN.

KENTUCKY—
Published in July BULLETIN.

MARYLAND—
Published in October BULLETIN.

MICHIGAN—
Published in July BULLETIN.

MINNESOTA—
Published in July BULLETIN.

MISSISSIPPI—
President, Hon. Edmond F. Noel, Jackson.
Treasurer, R. W. Millsaps, Jackson.
J. R. Bingham, Carrollton.
Thomas M. Evans, Gulfport.
Patrick Henry, Brandon.
L. B. Moseley, Jackson.
Dr. W. M. Wroten, Magnolia.

MISSOURI—
Published in July BULLETIN.

NEBRASKA—
Published in July BULLETIN.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—
Published in July BULLETIN.

NEW JERSEY—
Published in October BULLETIN.

NEW YORK—
Published in July BULLETIN.

NORTH CAROLINA—
President, Hon. William W. Kitchen, Raleigh.
Treasurer, Joseph G. Brown, Raleigh.
Secretary, A. J. Feild, Raleigh.
Heriot Clarkson, Charlotte.
Whitehead Kluttz, Salisbury.
James P. Sawyer, Ashville.
Bishop Robert Strange, Wilmington.

NORTH DAKOTA—
Published in October BULLETIN.

OHIO—
Published in July BULLETIN.

OREGON—
Published in October BULLETIN.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
President, Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, Manila.
Treasurer, Hon. Gregorio Araneta, Manila.
Hon. Cayetano S. Arellano, Manila.
Hon. Frank A. Branagan, Manila.
Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Brent, Manila.
Hon. Jose R. de Luzuriaga, Manila.
Hon. Charles B. Elliott, Manila.
Hon. Newton W. Gilbert, Manila.
Rt. Rev. Jeremiah J. Harty, Manila.
Hon. Rafael Palma, Manila.
Hon. Juan Sumulong, Manila.
Hon. Dean C. Worcester, Manila.

PORTO RICO—
Published in October BULLETIN.

RHODE ISLAND—
Published in July BULLETIN.

SOUTH CAROLINA—
Published in October BULLETIN.

SOUTH DAKOTA—
Published in July BULLETIN.

TENNESSEE—
President, Hon. Malcolm R. Patterson, Nashville.
Treasurer, E. R. Richardson, Nashville.
Secretary, W. D. Scruggs, Nashville.
Rev. J. W. Bachman, Chattanooga.
Ike W. Crabtree, Winchester.
J. R. Godwin, Memphis.
S. G. Heiskell, Knoxville.
Milton B. Ochs, Nashville.
R. F. Spragins, Jackson.

VERMONT—
Published in July BULLETIN.

VIRGINIA—
President, Hon. William Hodges Mann, Richmond.
Treasurer, Thomas B. McAdams, Richmond.
George E. Caskie, Lynchburg.
Samuel Cohen, Richmond.
Rev. Dr. T. P. Epes, Blackstone.
Rev. S. C. Hatcher, Richmond.
J. W. Hough, Norfolk.
Robert M. Hughes, Norfolk.
J. Hoge Tyler, East Radford.

WASHINGTON—
Published in October BULLETIN.

WEST VIRGINIA—
Published in October BULLETIN.

WYOMING—
Published in October BULLETIN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF AMERICAN RED CROSS

"THE OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE QUICKLY AND TO BE THE FIRST ON THE GROUND IS WHAT MAKES THIS ASSOCIATION MORE USEFUL THAN ANY OTHER; NOT ONLY IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT EVERYWHERE ON THIS ROUND GLOBE."—*President Taft at the Annual Meeting of the American Red Cross.*

DELEGATES from many different States gathered in Washington to attend the annual meeting of the American Red Cross on Tuesday, December 6, 1910. Through the courtesy of the Daughters of the American Revolution the meeting was held in their beautiful building, Continental Memorial Hall. Luncheon was served to the delegates at one o'clock.

President Taft presided during a part of the afternoon, and before his departure to attend to pressing matters of state, addressed the meeting briefly as follows:

"I am going to break into the order laid down by the program by venturing to express to you my hearty and sincere congratulations on the progress that the Red Cross has made. The contributions secured now of half a million dollars from New York City is an earnest that we shall raise the whole two millions.

"The real usefulness that will be added to this Association by having a fund of two millions of dollars, well invested, from which we can count on receiving, well, at least $80,000 a year, everyone who has had anything to do with the organization of this Association can understand.

"The opportunity to give quickly and to be the first on the ground is what makes this Association more useful than any other; not only in the United States but everywhere on this round globe.

Major-General George W. Davis, Chairman of the Central Committee, presided during the forenoon and Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Vice-President, during part of the afternoon.

The program at the morning session was as follows:

"First Aid Work Among the Police of Cleveland," by Dr. George W. Crile, Chairman Cleveland Chapter

"Public First Aid Stations," by Mrs. Theodora North McLaughlin, Assistant Secretary, District of Columbia Chapter

"Special Activities in the Canal Zone," by Colonel C. A. Devol, Chairman, Canal Zone Chapter

"The Red Cross Christmas Seal as a Factor in Co-ordinating Social Agencies," by Miss Annie Laws, Secretary, Cincinnati Chapter

"The Duties and Opportunities of an Institutional Member of the Red Cross," by Sherman C. Kingsley, Superintendent United Charities of Chicago

Report on Christmas Seals, by Charles L. Magee, Secretary American Red Cross

At the afternoon session the election was held of officers and members of Boards and Committees.

Officers elected:

President.....William H. Taft
Vice-President.....Robert W. de Forest
Treasurer.....A. Piatt Andrew
Counselor.....Frederick W. Lehmann
Secretary.....Charles L. Magee

Members of Board of Incorporators elected:

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mr. W. K. Bixby, Mr. H. P. Davison, and Most Reverend John Ireland.

Members of Central Committee elected:

Hon. Charles D. Norton, General Charles Bird, U. S. A.; Hon. Charles Nagel, Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Judge W. W. Morrow.

Members of Central Committee appointed by the President:

Major-General George W. Davis, U. S. A. (retired), Chairman; Hon. Huntington Wilson, Hon. A. Piatt Andrew, Surgeon-General George H. Torney, U. S. A.; Surgeon-General Charles F. Stokes, U. S. N.; Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann.

Under the operation of the Charter of the Red Cross as amended by Congress in 1910 the Incorporators are authorized to create a Board of Nine Trusteees which shall have control of the Endowment Fund. In compliance with this provision of the Charter, the Incorporators elected as first members of this Board the following:

For Two Years.....	Hon. Franklin MacVeagh
	Hon. A. Piatt Andrew
	Hon. Charles D. Norton
For Four Years.....	Mr. Jacob Schiff
	Mr. Charles C. Glover
	Mr. Henry L. Higginson
For Six Years.....	Mr. Henry P. Davison
	Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick
	Mr. Charles J. Bell

Following the elections, the remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to reports showing the relief operations and financial transactions of the year. These reports in condensed form are herewith presented:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

By MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. A., CHAIRMAN

The following summarizes the Annual Report of the Chairman of the Central Committee to the General Board. The full report will be transmitted to Congress on the first of January and members may obtain a copy, when printed, by application to the Secretary.

ADJUSTMENT OF AFFAIRS TO NEW BY-LAWS

This has been carried forward. About forty State boards with the governor of the State at the head of each, have been organized. That of Minnesota, almost immediately upon organization, was called into activity and rendered very valuable service on the occasion of the forest fires in that State.

Chapters throughout the country have taken the place of the former State subdivisions. Some new chapters have been organized—two in foreign countries composed of American citizens.

FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

Arrangements to give practical instruction for relief of those accidentally hurt and to prevent accidents have been rapidly advanced. The gift of a car for this work by the Pullman Car Company is of great value.

WARNING CARDS

Over 100,000 display cards cautioning the traveling public against the most imminent dangers have been placed in railway stations and in trolley cars.

REGISTRATION OF TRAINED NURSES

Satisfactory progress has been made in securing the registration of nurses of established proficiency who would be ready for service in case of war or other emergency.

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP

On several occasions during the year such members have rendered efficient service.

CHRISTMAS SEALS

The campaign for 1909 resulted in the sale of nearly twenty-four million stamps, yielding $237,000 in cash, of which gross sum 80 per cent was applied in aid of anti-tuberculosis work. The orders for seals filled on December 1 considerably exceeded the total orders received last year, the indication being that the sales this year will greatly exceed those of 1909.

PROTECTION OF INSIGNIA

It is hoped and believed that the new law of Congress, June 23, 1910, will result in the disuse by unauthorized parties of our insignia for commercial purposes.

ENDOWMENT FUND

There was a very considerable augmentation of this fund during the year. The aggregate of securities, cash, and subscriptions on December 6 was about $500,000 and its rapid increase is expected.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Congressional authority to create a board of trustees to invest and control the Endowment Fund was secured and the members of the board have been appointed.

RELIEF WORK

A summary of operations in the relief of those suffering from fires, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, etc., will be found in the report of the National and International Relief Boards.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Ninth Conference of Red Cross delegates from all countries will be held in Washington May, 1912, and Congress has been asked to make a small appropriation covering the expense.

FINANCES

This subject is fully treated by the Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF

The report of the San Francisco Relief Corporation covering the whole period of relief from the time of the earthquake to May 29, 1909, is forwarded to Congress as an appendix to the Annual Report to Congress. The total contributions to this work of relief remitted by the Red Cross was $2,920,005.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WAR RELIEF BOARD

By BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE H. TORNEY
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, Chairman

The War Relief Board, as its name implies, is concerned in measures to mitigate human suffering in war. As a matter of fact, however, its activities are by no means confined to such measures and through two rather recently created departments it has very important peace activities as well.

Our Army has lately adopted an excellent apparatus by means of which freight cars may readily be adapted to carry wounded. The specifications of this apparatus are now available to the Red Cross. The German Red Cross furnishes each of its district headquarters with a box filled with surgical material, equipment, etc. Cuts of this box and a list of articles contained have been secured through the courtesy of our military attache at Berlin. The work of securing information in regard to material which might be made of use to the Red Cross in the event of war will be continued.

Probably the most important accomplishment of the War Relief Board during the year has been the organization of two departments—the First Aid Department and the Nursing Department. It was realized that the importance of these two classes of work had become so great and demanded such close supervision that it was essential that two departments be created. The wisdom of this decision has been proved by the outcome. The work of the First Aid Department and of the Nursing Department will be described by their respective chairmen. The First Aid Department is now doing a great deal of good in various parts of our country by teaching civilians what to do first in case of accident. It is safe to say that not only in peace but also in war this teaching would be very valuable. Then instead of having to deal with persons who have no knowledge of the care of the injured we would have a considerable number of our population from whom many could be selected who had already been partially educated. Nor would this be the only effect. We could also command the interest and assistance of such persons to a much greater extent than though they had never been taught first aid to the injured. This department has also been engaged in teaching first aid to organizations in the manner which has proved exceedingly valuable to the War Department in other countries.

The Nursing Department is registering nurses in all parts of our country so should the need arise we will at once know on whom to call either in disaster or in war.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

By MAJOR CHARLES LYNCH
Medical Corps, U. S. A., in Charge

This is the first annual report of this department. Therefore, all work done by the Red Cross in this line will be included, it being understood that a modest beginning had been made prior to the date of the last annual meeting.

The names of the First Aid Committee, exclusive of the chairman, are as follows: Mr. John Hays Hammond, Mr. W. G. Lee, Surgeon M. S. Elliott, U. S. Navy; Mr. John Mitchell, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Dr. A. R. Mansfield, Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt, Professor F. R. Hutton, Mr. Carl Scholz, Professor H. H. Stoek, Mr. Bayard Tuckerman, Dr. M. J. Shields, Dr. J. A. Holmes, Captain W. A. May, and Mr. S. B. Thorne.

This committee is firmly convinced that general first aid to the injured instruction is just as necessary as instruction in hygiene. We have heard a great deal of late years of the prevention of disease, but not so much of the prevention of accidents and the bad effects of accidents. It must be obvious that the conditions of modern life have greatly multiplied the dangers from accidents and we regard it as essential that through training of the individual he be prepared to protect himself at the present stage of the world's progress. In all our teachings on this subject we are trying to teach prevention of accidents as well as their emergency care when they do occur.

To accomplish our purpose it appeared to us essential that we should first prepare simple books of instruction and surgical materials which could easily be made of use in unskilled hands. Our larger book affords as much instruction in first aid as we think should be taught. It is to be distinctly understood that we do not intend to replace the doctor. On the contrary, we always try to point out how necessary it is to summon a physician promptly in all except trivial injuries and regard this as an essential part of our teaching. Small, cheap industrial and general editions of an abridged first aid book have also been published. The former is now being translated into Italian, Slovak, Polish, and Lithuanian. During the coming year we hope to supplement these editions by one for women, one for police and firemen, one for sailors, and one for farm and ranch.

A set of teaching charts has also been prepared and a teaching outfit. An individual first aid packet has been on the market for some months and an industrial first aid box, gotten out last summer, has been very well received. These articles will be supplemented during the coming year by a school and a gymnasium case, an automobile box, and a household chest.

The Red Cross has been extremely fortunate in securing the services of Dr. M. J. Shields, of Scranton, Pa., who was the pioneer in this country in first aid instruction in mines. During the year Dr. Shields has visited nine States on behalf of the Red Cross. Almost everywhere he has succeeded in interesting mining operators, miners, and mine physicians, and has organized classes. Most of these are doing good work.

The magnitude of the work has necessitated the employment of another physician in the person of Dr. M. Whitfield Glasgow, of Birmingham, Ala., who has lately entered the service of the Red Cross.

A number of associations have accepted the Red Cross as their representative in first aid instruction. Among those may be mentioned the Y. M. C. A.,

the Y. W. C. A., and the Boy Scouts of America. A tentative association has also been made with the First Aid Society, of New York City.

Assistance has also been obtained from a number of other sources. A particularly valuable arrangement has been made with the Bureau of Mines through its chief, Dr. J. A. Holmes. This bureau is now operating six mine rescue cars, and on each of these a first aid man is carried. All these men have been carefully instructed by Dr. Shields, who will go from car to car to oversee their work.

The Pullman Company has given the Red Cross a first aid car, which is now being equipped in Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Glasgow has been assigned to duty on this car which will be devoted to instruction in first aid at various mining, railway, and manufacturing centers. All the railways which have been approached have agreed to haul the car free of charge.

A Red Cross Relief Column has been organized in Chicago under the directorship of Dr. G. M. Blech. This has received high praise from General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. Army, and has held a successful encampment this year.

The second annual Red Cross First Aid Contest was held in September at Inkerman, Pa. In this contest about 50,000 men were represented as compared with 30,000 last year. Mr. John Mitchell presented the prizes and an interesting demonstration of oxygen helmets and the pulmotor was given through the kindness of the Mining Bureau.

Dr. Crile's paper, read at the annual meeting, described how the police of Cleveland are being taught first aid. Similar work for police and firemen was inaugurated by the District chapter last year and Dr. J. C. Force, in Berkeley, Cal., has succeeded in interesting the municipal authorities in this subject in that city. All of these courses have been eminently successful.

We think we have made a good beginning, but we fully realize that it is only a beginning and that we need all the help we can get.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE

By MISS JANE A. DELANO

Superintendent Army Nurse Corps, Chairman

Realizing the need of a large corps of trained nurses available in time of calamity and as a reserve for the use of the Army in the event of war, a request for affiliation was sent from the War Relief Board of the American Red Cross to the annual meeting of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States in May, 1909. This association has a membership of nearly 18,000 graduate nurses and is made up of the following organizations: 141 nurses' alumnae associations, 31 State, 13 county, and 8 city associations of graduate nurses. The affiliation of this organization of nurses with the American Red Cross was agreed upon, and the following sub-committee on Red Cross Nursing Service was appointed by the War Relief Board in December, 1909: Mrs. William K. Draper, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Isabelle Hampton Robb, Mrs. Frederick Tice, Miss Georgia M. Nevins, Miss Anna C. Maxwell, Mrs. H. C. Lounsbery, Miss Sophia F. Palmer, Miss Margaret A. Pepoon, Miss

Emma M. Nichols, Mrs. Linna G. Richardson, Miss Jane A. Delano, Dr. William H. Welch, Major Charles Lynch, U. S. Army, and Surgeon Middleton S. Elliott, U. S. Navy. Various meetings of this sub-committee have been held during the year, and a general plan for the enrollment of Red Cross nurses submitted to the War Relief Board and approved by them. It was decided that State nurses' associations should be asked to appoint committees on Red Cross Nursing Service, and that through such State organizations local committees should be formed.

Many State and local committees have already been organized.

California reports three counties; Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego have organized for the work of enrolling nurses, and that an effort is being made to bring about the appointment of local committees in other counties.

New York reports the formation of four local committees—Manhattan, Rochester, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. The report closes with the following paragraph: "The work of the New York State Committee will now be centered in an effort to establish other local committees, and we hope soon to be able to report favorable progress in this direction." The chairman of the Manhattan local committee writes as follows: "Our local committee is now well organized and consists of ten members."

Utah is ready to organize and will appoint a State committee soon.

Arizona has no State Nurses' Association, but is interested in Red Cross work and intends to form a State association in the near future.

The Chicago local committee reports that regular monthly meetings have been held during the summer and that members of the committee have addressed various organizations of nurses on Red Cross work.

While in Manila this summer the chairman of the national committee on Red Cross Nursing Service arranged for a meeting of the Manila nurses, and is much gratified to report the formation of a local organization with over forty charter members.

In Honolulu a most satisfactory meeting of local nurses was held, and they are now organizing with the hope that a majority of the nurses living in Hawaii—about sixty, I believe—will enroll for Red Cross Service.

Effort has been concentrated on the organization of the nurses' committees throughout the country, as this forms the foundation of the structure upon which we hope to build our enrollment.

We record with much regret the death of Mrs. Isabel Hampton Robb, a most valuable member of the War Relief Board and of the sub-committee on Red Cross Nursing Service—a woman of large insight, warm sympathies, and broad experience—to whom we are indebted more than to any other one person for the development and perfecting of nursing organizations which has made the work of this committee possible.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL RELIEF BOARD

ERNEST P. BICKNELL, NATIONAL DIRECTOR

AS the work of this Board relates chiefly to relief operations following disasters which occur within the limits of the United States, it is thought that the best report which the Board can make will take the form of some description of the various relief operations of the year.

Experience leads to the expectation that within the limits of the United States each year will occur from three to five disasters of magnitude sufficient to call for relief action by the American Red Cross. The questions are often asked:

"How does the Red Cross determine when its services are required?"
"What must be the severity of a disaster to call for help from the Red Cross?"

The reply to these questions is that if the community in which a disaster occurs is unable to promptly and adequately relieve the resulting need, the Red Cross stands ready to help. It follows that the wealth and resourcefulness of a community must be considered as well as the severity of the disaster itself. A fire which would prostrate a poor or isolated town or district and call for Red Cross aid, might be quickly and amply dealt with by the local relief agencies of a rich and populous city or by the private resources of a powerful corporation among whose employes the disaster may have occurred. In pursuance of this policy, when any doubt exists, the Red Cross endeavors to ascertain whether its services are required, before calling upon the public for relief contributions. The method of ascertainment is by telegraphic advices from the representatives of the Red Cross nearest the scene of the disaster, the Governor, who is president of the State Red Cross Board, the members of the State Board, officers of Red Cross Chapters, or the Red Cross Institutional Members. In the event of a disaster which is obviously such as to call for Red Cross help the National Director proceeds with all possible haste to the scene, authorized to take whatever measures of relief the conditions demand.

It is not the intention of the Red Cross to weaken local initiative or supplant the proper sense of local responsibility. Through the operation of the present system of State Boards, Chapters and Institutional Members, a way is opened for the freest exercise of local resourcefulness in conjunction with the use of Red Cross methods and leadership. In fact, it is expected that the organization of the Red Cross within a State in which a disaster occurs will be able, in all save the very greatest calamities, to supply the relief funds and materials required. The supervisory or advisory services of the National Director and of any executive agents which he may enlist need not in any case interfere with the fullest participation in relief distribution by all those sympathetic and public spirited men and women willing to give of their time and strength.

RELIEF WORK OF THE YEAR

During the year the Red Cross has participated in the work of relief following five disasters within the United States, namely, the mine fire at Cherry, Illinois, November 13, 1909; the mine explosion at Mulga, Alabama, April 19, 1910; the mine explosion at Palos, Alabama, May 5, 1910; the forest fires in

Idaho and neighboring States in August, 1910, and the forest fire in Northern Minnesota in October, 1910.

Elsewhere in this BULLETIN is an account of the relief work following the forest fires in Minnesota, while earlier BULLETINS in 1910 contained accounts of the relief operations connected with the mine disasters in Cherry, Illinois, and Mulga and Palos, Alabama. That part of this report relating to these disasters will, therefore, be omitted from this review.

FOREST FIRES IN IDAHO AND ADJOINING STATES

In August, 1910, widespread forest fires caused serious losses of life and property in Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Oregon, the loss being most severe in Idaho. Lives lost in all the sections devastated numbered seventy-seven, although no great loss occurred in any one community. These losses of life were confined almost exclusively to the men engaged in fighting the fires. The Red Cross offered its services to the Governors of the States affected, but in each instance these gentlemen replied that the local resources were sufficient to meet the demands for relief.

While the fires were burning the United States Forest Service employed a large number of men in an effort to extinguish them. About fifty men thus employed were seriously injured and were sent to various hospitals for care. Under the terms of the appropriation for the maintenance of the forest service, it was impossible to pay for the medical care and treatment of these injured employes. The Government authorities were not even authorized to continue the daily wages of the injured men during the period of their disablement. This distressing situation was partially met by voluntary contributions from the employes of the Forest Service. The Red Cross becoming aware of the facts offered a contribution of $1.000 towards the meeting of hospital and medical expenses of the brave men who had been injured. The contribution was gratefully accepted and proved sufficient, in conjuncture with the contributions of employes, to pay all necessary expenses.

Later the following letter was received from the head of the Forest Service:

"UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE,

"WASHINGTON, November 17, 1910.

"THE NATIONAL DIRECTOR,
"American Red Cross,
"Washington, D. C.

"DEAR MR. BICKNELL: I enclose a letter dated November 12 from Mr. W. B. Greeley, District Forester at Missoula, Montana, together with the enclosures enumerated in the letter. The papers forwarded by Mr. Greeley appear to account satisfactorily for the entire sum contributed by the American Red Cross for the relief of men injured in fighting fire in the National Forests during the past summer. To the appreciation expressed in Mr. Greeley's letter I desire to add both personally and on behalf of the entire Forest Service, my very keen appreciation of the action taken by your society in rendering such prompt and liberal aid at a most critical time. Your action made it possible for the local Forest officers to handle the exceedingly trying situation much more satisfactorily than could possibly have been the case otherwise.

"Very sincerely yours,
"(Signed) H. S. GRAVES,
"Forester."

RELIEF EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The funds expended in the relief operations of the year were in part those of the Red Cross and in part those collected by independent committees. Attention is invited to the fact, however, that in each instance all funds have been either consolidated before disbursement or expended by mutual agreement in carrying out a single policy upon which all interests are united. To this the gratifying fact is to be added that in every instance the plan of permanent relief adopted has been that devised and proposed by the Red Cross.

The expenditures by the Red Cross during the year for relief in the United States, including certain funds now in process of disbursement, have been substantially $195,000. The amount of independent relief funds which have been expended in conjunction with the Red Cross and according to its plans have been substantially $218,000. The Red Ross has, therefore, expended or shaped the policy of expenditure during the year of a total sum of $413,000 in relief operations within the United States.

OTHER DISASTERS OF THE YEAR

During the past year several other disasters have occurred in the United States of sufficient magnitude to lead the Red Cross to offer its services, if required. In each instance, however, the local authorities replied, thanking the Red Cross for its consideration, but conveying the assurance that the home resources were sufficient to make ample provision for the sufferers. These disasters to which the Red Cross gave attention, but where its services were not necessary were as follows:

Flood at Port Deposit, Maryland, January, 1910.
Mine disaster at Pueblo, Colorado, January, 1910.
Mine disaster at Drakesboro, Kentucky, January, 1910.
Fire at Mount Hope, West Virginia, March, 1910.
Floods in New York and Ohio, March, 1910.
Fire at Lake Charles, Louisiana, April, 1910.
Hurricane in Florida, October, 1910.

In the instance of the Drakesboro Mine Disaster a representative of our Institutional Member in Cincinnati was sent to the scene of the disaster to make an investigation of the needs and in the instance of the flood at Port Deposit a personal visit of inspection was made by the National Director of the Red Cross.

STATE BOARDS AND INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

The experiences of the year have already demonstrated the practical value of the State Boards and Institutional Members of the Red Cross.

The State Boards, composed of leading citizens, command the confidence of the public and, in a sense, give the work of the Red Cross a local interest and strength which could scarcely be obtained by any other means. The existence of a State Board, composed of a group of the most prominent men in the State, provides a permanent channel for the collection and expenditure of relief funds and makes unnecessary the hasty appointment of impromptu and inexperienced relief committees upon the occurrence of a disaster. The trained agents of our Institutional Members provide the skill and experience necessary in the actual administration work of relief. During the first days following a great disaster there is a generous supply of volunteer assistance in relief work, but when the volunteers must return to their homes and regular duties the trained agents supplied by our Institutional Members remain, giving intelligent and tireless service through the long and difficult period of rehabilitation which is the final test of the value of the work which the Red Cross performs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF BOARD

HON. HUNTINGTON WILSON, CHAIRMAN

American Red Cross chapters have been organized at Beirut, Syria, by Mr. G. Bie Ravndal, American Consul General, and at Tabriz-Urumiah, Persia, by Mr. William F. Doty, American Consul. The Beirut Chapter performed most valuable service in the Armenian massacre relief.

The Consul General at Tangiers, Morocco, has applied for permission to form a chapter.

A large number of American diplomatic agents abroad have become members of the American Red Cross and are informing themselves so as to be of use in times of foreign relief work.

The Chinese division of the Red Cross in San Francisco is sending to the Red Cross in China translations of the American Red Cross charter, by-laws, regulations and other literature for use in the organization of the Chinese Red Cross.

MEXICAN FLOODS

An additional appropriation of $1,000 was made to provide seeds for 832 farmers who had suffered from the Mexican floods in 1909. Mr. Clarence A. Miller, American Consul, who was in charge of this work, reports:

"Undoubtedly this seed distribution was a great benefit to the flooded district. These farmers had lost everything and had no money with which to buy seed. Those who received this seed were very appreciative and it will be a long time before the results of this work will be forgotten. Indications are now that the farmers in this district will have a good crop and will be placed on their feet again."

ARMENIAN MASSACRES

An inquiry was made, in April, of the American Red Cross Chapter at Beirut, Syria, as to reported suffering resulting from the massacres of 1909. In reply it was reported:

"At Hadjin there is great need among the people for food, and for the want of something better many of the peasants are reduced to the necessity of boiling grass in order to obtain nourishment. Both at Aintab and Marash thousands have had to be fed for some time past. The relief work has tided many not only over the most difficult period which followed the massacre, but it has enabled many to take courage and be dependent on their own efforts."

During the past year $1,000 additional was appropriated for this relief.

NICARAGUAN INTERNECINE WAR

The latter part of December the Department of State received from Thomas H. Moffatt, United States Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, the following dispatch:

"Two thousand starved, emaciated prisoners have been brought here from Zelaya's surrendered army. The sight of the sick and weary tottering through the streets is horrible; half are mere boys. The emergency hospital

established by the *Des Moines* and *Tacoma*, vessels of the United States Navy, contains ninety wounded, the city hospital sixty. Few of the surrendered army have shoes or blankets. Scores were almost naked; all are in a pitiable condition. Estrada is furnishing them with blankets, clothing, shoes, and food as best he can. Flour, beans, rice, sugar, coffee, and condensed milk are needed instantly to feed the starving Zelayan soldiers. Disease and death threaten unless they are promptly given best of food and care.

"The great and sudden demand for proper clothing and food for the suffering is a problem for the provisional government, whose resources are exhausted. Their own men, numbering three thousand, are well fed and clothed, but they cannot find means whereby to care for their increased burden.

"I have discussed the seriousness of the situation fully with Capt. Shipley, of the *Des Moines*, and believe and suggest that a ship should be sent to Colon immediately to bring here sufficient quantities of the provisions enumerated to feed two thousand men for thirty days. Present situation threatens starvation and disease. It is estimated now that over nine hundred were killed on both sides."

The Department of State having no funds available for the purpose of relieving such suffering, the Secretary of State informed the Red Cross of the existing conditions and asked if it could provide the funds necessary to aid these unfortunate prisoners. The Red Cross immediately appropriated $5,000 from its contingent fund with the promise of a further appropriation if necessary

General Juan J. Estrada sent a letter of thanks to the American Red Cross.

The appropriation made by the Red Cross was carefully administered by the United States Navy, which eventually returned to the Red Cross an unexpended balance of $1,853.

FRENCH FLOODS

The latter part of January almost unprecedented rains and melting snows in France produced a serious flood along the valley of the Seine. On January 27 the President of the United States, who is also President of the American Red Cross, cabled to the President of the French Republic expressing sympathy and offering assistance. This offer being gratefully accepted by the President of the French republic, $45,000 which was contributed to the American Red Cross was forwarded through the American Ambassador at Paris.

As Mr. Bacon cabled to the State Department that the French Red Cross was well organized, responsible, and efficient, the American Red Cross requested that the funds it forwarded be given to its sister society for administration. Mr. Bacon reported:

"You will be glad to know that the cooperation of the American Red Cross has been particularly well received in Paris and devoted to what appears to be the most systematic and effective part of the relief work. I have been much impressed by the organization and work of the 'Secours aux Blesses' (a branch of the French Red Cross).

SERVIAN FLOODS

Throughout the country of Servia great floods occurred in April and the American Consul, Mr. Robert S. S. Bergh, appealed through the State

Department to the Red Cross for aid. Five hundred dollars was appropriated for aid in this relief work and forwarded to the American Consul, who reported:

"The Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the name of the King of Servia, the Servian Government and the flood sufferers, expressed his great appreciation and thanks. The Minister was evidently moved by the promptness with which the aid was sent."

COSTA RICA EARTHQUAKE

On the evening of May 4 a severe earthquake destroyed the city of Cartago and the towns of Paraiso, Orosi, and Pacaca, in Costa Rica. The rainy season, together with the altitude of the stricken district, made the cold and exposure a very serious menace to the unfortunate, shelterless refugees, many of whom were injured in the disaster. The American Red Cross, through the State Department, immediately cabled $5,000 to our charge d'affaires at San Jose, Mr. Monroe. As President of the American Red Cross, President Taft issued an appeal for contributions.

The army officials at Panama, having received from our Consul at San Jose a request for 250 tents and 500 blankets, telegraphed to the Secretary of War for permission to forward these much needed articles. As two or three days were required to pass the necessary resolution through both houses of Congress, the American Red Cross guaranteed the value of these supplies to the Secretaries of War and the Navy, so that immediate orders could be cabled to forward the tents and blankets without delay. Congress later passed the resolution.

The District of Columbia chapter of the Red Cross collected and forwarded four boxes of clothing which the Southern Express Company and the United Fruit Company kindly carried free to San Jose.

In view of the cablegrams from Mr. Monroe the American Red Cross purchased at New Orleans material for the construction of thirty-five houses, which was also carried free by the kindness of the United Fruit Company. For the purchasing of this material the Red Cross is again indebted to the ever willing assistance of the army. Captain Clyde D. V. Hunt, of the Quartermaster's Department, acted as purchasing agent for the Red Cross.

Colonel Devol, President of the Canal Zone Red Cross Chapter, sent a representative of the Red Cross from there to assist in the relief work. Nine thousand and fifty dollars was expended in this relief work, besides $1,173 contributed by the Canal Zone Chapter.

JAPANESE FLOODS

Acting upon prior instructions from the Department of State to diplomatic officers to report the occurrence abroad of any disasters of unusual magnitude requiring extensive relief operations, the American Ambassador at Tokyo, Japan, under date of August 16, 1910, cabled to the Secretary of State the details of the disastrous floods which had wrought great damage in Tokyo and surrounding sections. The Ambassador's dispatch conveyed the information that 1,112 persons were killed or missing, 3,953 houses destroyed, and 151,653 houses damaged; that there were 100,000 refugees in Tokyo and communication with the outlying affected districts broken. The damage to the rice crop was estimated at 9,000,000 yen.

The chairman of the International Relief Board of the American Red Cross recommended to the central committee that an appropriation of $5,000 be made from the contingent relief fund of the society. This recommendation

was promptly approved and the Department of State requested to transmit by telegraph to the American Ambassador at Tokyo $5,000 to be placed at the disposition of the Japanese Red Cross Society for use in the work of relief undertaken by that most able organization.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1910

ASSETS.

E. P. Bicknell, Secretary National Relief Board	$ 500.00
Cash in Riggs National Bank	61,270.60
Cash in American Security & Trust Co	48,612.09
Cost value of bonds purchased for San Francisco Reserve Fund	49,597.50
Cost value of bonds purchased for Endowment Fund	155,265.95
	$315,246.14

LIABILITIES.

Endowment Fund	$160,711.41
San Francisco Reserve Fund	50,000.00
General Fund	24,704.22
Contingent Relief Fund	29,155.07
San Francisco Relief	48,417.90
Paris Flood Relief	2,257.54
	$315,246.14

ENDOWMENT FUND.

The balance of cash in the Endowment Fund on Jan. 1, 1910, was		$ 4,790.56
The securities on hand at cost amounted to		116,898.45
Aggregating		$121,689.01
The following additions were made to the fund during the year:		
Life Membership Dues	$ 1,525.00	
Contributions	37,497.40	
		39,022.40
Total		$160,711.41
During the period, $39,000 of securities at par value were purchased for $38,367.50. Adding this amount to the cost of securities already in the fund, we have the composition of the fund at this date as follows:		
Cash	$ 5,445.46	
Securities	155,265.95	
		$160,711.41

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF ACCOUNT.

The balance of cash in this fund on Jan. 1, 1910, was	$ 16,773.34
There was received from contributions	52.42
Making a total of	$ 16,825.76
Transferred to the Contingent Relief Fund	$ 16,825.76
Leaving no balance in this fund.	

CHERRY MINE DISASTER FUND ACCOUNT.

The balance of cash in this fund on Jan. 1, 1910, was	$ 94,838.62
There was received from contributions	3,416.86
Making a total of	$ 98,255.48

There was expended for relief	$ 11,409.15	
Transferred to the General Fund	1,008.37	
Transferred to Cherry Relief Commission, Chicago (Northern Trust Co., Agent)	85,837.96	
		$ 98,255.48

Leaving no balance in this fund.

TURKEY-ARMENIA RELIEF ACCOUNT.

The balance of cash in this fund on Jan. 1, 1910, was	$ 169.89
There was received from contributions	30.15
Transferred from Contingent Relief Fund	299.96
Making a total of	$ 500.00
There was expended for relief	$ 500.00

Leaving no balance in this fund.

PARIS FLOOD RELIEF ACCOUNT.

There was received from contributions	$ 47,257.54
There was disbursed for relief	45,000.00
Leaving a balance of cash in the fund of	$ 2,257.54

COSTA RICA EARTHQUAKE RELIEF ACCOUNT.

There was received from contributions		$ 1,906.01
Transferred from Contingent Relief Fund		7,244.11
Making a total of		$ 9,150.12
There was expended for relief	$ 9,050.12	
Transferred to Contingent Relief Fund	100.00	
		$ 9,150.12

Leaving no balance in this fund.

MINNESOTA FOREST FIRES RELIEF ACCOUNT.

There was received from contributions	$ 42.00
There was expended for relief	42.00

Leaving no balance in this fund.

Note.—In addition to the receipts and expenditures above mentioned, under the heading "Minnesota Forest Fires Relief Account," there was received by Kenneth Clark, Assistant Treasurer of the Red Cross, St. Paul, Minn., during part of the period covered by this report, the sum of $87,041.28. Of this amount $50,131.03 was disbursed, leaving an unexpended balance of relief funds in his hands on December 24, 1910, of $36,910.25. A complete statement of this account will be submitted in the next annual report, as the figures herein given are for only a fraction of the fiscal year covered by this report.

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF ACCOUNT.

There was received from contributions	$ 50.00
Transferred from Contingent Relief Fund	4,950.00
Making a total of	$ 5,000.00
There was expended for relief	$ 5,000.00

Leaving no balance in this fund.

SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF ACCOUNT.

The balance of cash in this fund on Jan. 1, 1910, was ..... $ 48,417.90

There were no additions to, nor subtractions from, this fund during the year, and the balance in cash remains the same.

SAN FRANCISCO RESERVE FUND.

The balance of cash in this fund on Jan. 1, 1910, was	$ 1,387.50
The securities on hand at cost amounted to	48,612.50
Aggregating	$ 50,000.00

During the period, $1,000 of securities at par value were purchased for $985. Adding this amount to the cost of securities already in the fund, makes the composition of the fund at this date as follows:

Cash	$ 402.50	
Securities	49,597.50	
		$ 50,000.00

CONTINGENT RELIEF FUND.

The balance of cash in this fund on Jan. 1, 1910, was		$ 30,875.73
There was received from contributions		20.75
Transferred from other funds		16,925.76
Repayments		1,977.21
Making a total of		$ 49,799.45
During the year there was disbursed for relief directly from this fund	$ 8,129.72	
Investigating Kentucky Mine disaster	20.59	
Transferred to Turkey-Armenia Relief Account	299.96	
Transferred to Costa Rica Earthquake Relief Account	7,244.11	
Transferred to Chinese Famine Relief Account	4,950.00	
		$ 20,644.38
Leaving a balance in cash in the fund of		$ 29,155.07

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT.

The balance of cash in this fund on Jan. 1, 1910, was		$ 2,524.78
The receipts during the year were as follows:		
Annual Dues		8,508.86
Contributions		9,485.50
Sale of Christmas Stamps, 1909		47,530.74
Sale of Christmas Seals, 1910		37.97
Advertisements in BULLETIN		1,125.00
First Aid Supplies		332.11
Sale First Aid Text Books		83.85
Sale Street Railway Warning Cards		396.71
Sale Anti-Tuberculosis Cards		5.64
Subscription to BULLETIN		3.50
Balance Tuberculosis Fund N. Y. Branch		27.29
Sale of Badges		1.00
Interest on bank balances, all funds		2,377.32
Interest on bonds, all funds		10,813.47
Miscellaneous		104.51
Transferred from other funds		1,008.37
Making a total of		$ 84,366.62
There was disbursed from this fund during the year the following amounts:		
Salaries, except in First Aid Dept.	$ 9,825.17	
Clerical Services	3,630.18	
Express, postage and minor office expenses	1,281.81	
Telegraph and telephones	267.89	
Printing and stationery	1,752.62	
Furniture, etc.	190.70	
Rent	480.00	
Traveling and transportation	1,884.37	
Office Supplies	658.77	
Medals and Badges	217.25	
BULLETIN	4,485.19	
Refund of Annual Dues	43.00	
Refund, overpayment by agents Christmas Stamps	130.03	
Books for Library	30.00	
Street Railway Warning Cards	437.00	
North-Eastern Agency	4,061.88	
First Aid Department	7,408.36	
Three marble busts, "Faith," "Hope," "Charity"	300.00	
Miscellaneous	675.93	
Christmas Stamps, 1909	1,646.55	
Christmas Seals, 1910	20,246.81	
Transferred to other funds	8.89	
		$ 59,662.40
Leaving a cash balance of		$ 24,704.22

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance in bank and in hands of Treasurer for deposit, Jan. 1, 1910		$198.778.32
In hands of E. P. Bicknell, Secretary National Relief Board		1,000.00
Making a total of		$199,778.32
Receipts during year, as per Schedule "A"		175,992.98
Aggregating		$375,771.30
Disbursements during year, as per Schedule "B"	$264,888.61	
Disbursements by E. P. Bicknell	500.00	
		$265,388.61
Leaving balance, Dec. 31, 1910		$110,382.69
Of this balance there is on deposit in the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.	$ 61,270.60	
In American Security & Trust Co., of Washington, D. C.	48,612.09	
In hands of E. P. Bicknell, Secretary National Relief Board	500.00	
		$110,382.69
The above balance is held on account of the following:		
Endowment Fund	$ 5,445.46	
San Francisco Reserve Fund	402.50	
General Fund	24,704.22	
Contingent Relief Fund	29,155.07	
San Francisco Relief	48,417.90	
Paris Flood Relief	2,257.54	
		$110,382.69

ADDRESS BY THE COSTA RICAN MINISTER

HIS EXCELLENCY SENOR DON JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, E. E. AND M. P.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

To address such an assemblage as this, composed of persons of the most distinguished character is always a difficult undertaking, however much the speaker may, under the circumstances, be inspired by the good-will of a cultured and discriminating audience.

The difficulty is increased when the subject under discussion is, by its very nature, of an importance so generally recognized that only the skill of an orator can enable his words to have the desired interest in making reference to something well-known to all.

So far as the first is concerned, I throw myself upon the mercy of this distinguished audience; for the second, it may be remembered that the expression of ideas upon a matter need not be limited because it is a fact of general history. Repetition, in such a case, though it may not escape criticism is, at least, excusable.

No people upon the earth has set such an example as the United States in the success of its institutions and the consequent prosperity of the Nation; if we admire the surprising progress which it has attained, the world's admiration is the greater at seeing here realized, upon a greater scale than elsewhere upon the globe, what were primarily the dreams of humanity, and later, its just aspirations, since the brilliant Star of Bethlehem shone over the earth. This explains why every day bears to its shores thousands of people from all the old nationalities who, without forfeiting any of the good which they have

left in the mother country, find here the enjoyment of much more, if not everything that can reasonably be hoped for in life.

The Nation, having become great through its own and temporarily foreign elements, the fabulous figures of its commerce demonstrate the happiness of its people; and if its commerce be a sign of its great wealth and of its cordial relations with other nations, its philanthrophy is the exponent of its high civilization.

There are, in human nature, deficiencies which civilization cannot correct, and there occur upon the earth accidents against which no human power can prevail; but there are in the Christian ideal sentiments of humanity which alleviate the woes of those who suffer either through incapacity or as victims of other misfortunes. In this respect the United States has distinguished itself, looking after the needy at home and sending relief to the unfortunate in other parts of the world.

Among the calamities which from time to time afflict mankind, neither plagues nor the most destructive seismic phenomena cause greater injury than war; civilization is guiding us towards an elimination of this terrible evil, and in the evolution towards this Christian goal, the United States of America is moving with noble courage in favor of conciliation and arbitration as a means of obliterating international questions.

It is true that the horrors of war have been to some extent lessened; but war is destruction and so long as it is possible, an increasing tribute of tears will have to be paid for those who die, and of aid for those who survive, temporarily, or for all time, incapacitated.

This, as is well known, caused the formation of the humanitarian institution of the Red Cross, and to it the world owes most praiseworthy services. In it, woman, the angel of the fireside, has been converted into the angel of charity, and her silent sacrifice and persevering example can only be compared with her limitless self-sacrifice.

In this country, the Red Cross has not confined its beneficent action to the victims of war. Here, in times of peace, and with the intelligent cooperation, in particular, of an illustrious woman, the philanthropic institution has held aloft its banner and its humanitarian services have carried relief to many thousands of unfortunates on occasions of national and foreign calamities.

In the month of May of the present year, a terrible earthquake destroyed the city of Cartago, in Costa Rica, my beloved country, and, in an hour of the greatest affliction, when confusion added to the horrors of this frightful calamity, the American Red Cross was the first to make its voice of comfort heard, as the voice of Providence. Costa Rica will never forget this seasonable humane act, and in its name, I have the honor, on the present occasion, to express its most profound and eternal gratitude to the President of the United States of America, who is at the head of the institution, and the other members of its administrative board, and particularly to Miss Boardman and Major-General Davis, whose solicitude, worthy of the highest appreciation, was demonstrated so fully and with such laudable spontaneity.

RED CROSS INSTRUCTION IN FIRST AID

A Paper Read at the Sixth Annual Meeting

G. W. CRILE, M. D.

Chairman, Cleveland Chapter

THE Cleveland Chapter of the National Red Cross in making a survey of the needs of its community not adequately dealt with by existing agencies found that no active measures had been taken to secure a more efficient first aid in the many emergencies arising in civil life. Every day many people are injured on the streets by automobiles, vehicles, and street cars; in most fires there are injuries from attempts at escape from burning buildings and from falling walls; each day of icy pavements brings its toll of fractures; frequently there are upon the streets helpless victims of epilepsy, and apoplexy; and only too frequently there are attempts at suicide and accidental poisoning.

The total number of men, women and children who are through some ill fortune temporarily at the mercy of the policeman, fireman, railway employe, or the man on the street is surprisingly large, and I doubt not larger than the average casualties of war itself. To be sure, these victims are in a friendly community, and usually are near good hospitals or responsible medical service, but are they given as efficient first aid as under the circumstances should be expected in an intelligent and progressive community?

It seemed to us that the one great need in the community, one which might fittingly be remedied by the local Red Cross, was the lack of intelligent care of the emergencies of every day life in the street, the workshop, and in the home. However much we may have so desired we could not assume instruction to all of the community. We therefore decided upon a course of instruction to the various agencies that come most widely in touch with daily emergencies, viz., the police department, the fire department, street railway company, the teachers' institute, the Longshoreman's Association, and the Central Labor Union. For various reasons the test was made upon the police force and the Longshoreman's Association. The work in the police department was carried on by Dr. Henry L. Sanford.

In conference with the Chief of Police the men were divided into six sections. To each of these sections Dr. Sanford gave lectures and demonstrations, at the end of which the men were given an opportunity to ask questions. The course embraced the usual instructions for rendering first aid in the various emergencies. Dr. Sanford found that the average policeman was much in need of information.

Dr. H. G. Sloan gave a similar course of lectures to the Longshoreman's Association. This association consists of men who are engaged in the lake traffic and who have the entire responsibility for emergencies of all kinds while at sea. During the closed season these men have an abundance of time at their disposal.

Both Dr. Sanford and Dr. Sloan reported a large attendance, keen interest and a running fire of practical questions, sometimes lasting an hour. The questions were based on their personal experience in emergencies. Judging from the interest and the attendance of the men and from the estimates of the

officers of their value, the first aid lectures seemed to supply a need. It is hoped that these lectures will ultimately bear fruit in a more efficient first aid in the many emergencies of civil life, and incidentally I doubt not that they will in an objective way interest more people in the Red Cross.

This year, if approved by the national organization, the Cleveland Chapter expects to extend these lectures and demonstrations in other directions, as previously mentioned.

THE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL AS A FACTOR IN CO-ORDINATING SOCIAL AGENCIES

Extract from a Paper Read

By MISS ANNIE LAWS

Secretary Cincinnati Red Cross Chapter, at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Red Cross

"FRIENDSHIP and co-operation, not competition, are the realities of human nature. The business of life should be the promotion of friendship.

The normal industry is the organization of good will, the perfect government is the co-operation of all for the common good."

Perhaps no other organization in the world carries with it the possibility of so fully exemplifying this statement as the Red Cross, with its national centers in every country of the world, its systematized arrangements for organized and voluntary relief work in time of war, for national and international relief in time of peace, its opportunities for mitigating sufferings caused by fire, floods, famine, disease, and disaster of all kinds, and its ability to co-ordinate agencies of all sorts in preventive measures tending to minimize in great degree the possibility of the occurrence of great calamities, of whatsoever nature they may be.

It is, perhaps, fortunate that differentiation of interest produces many different working groups of able people; each one of which, however, is apt to magnify the importance of its own line of effort, occasionally causing the larger view to be obscured in the concentration of attention on some detail which, important as it may be, is only a small part of the great mosaic of the whole. And yet, without that central effort, some part of the mosaic would be left incomplete.

The great lines of differentiation into which the Red Cross work naturally falls, viz: war relief, national relief, and international relief, are capable each one of being subdivided into many minor subdivisions, each one of which is essential to the working out of the whole. It is perhaps due to a lack of an extended outlook, breadth of vision and deep insight into all of these relationships, that cause many of the worries, annoyances, and frictions with which ofttimes the most helpful work for humanity is beset.

In comparing the various lines of helpfulness outlined in the policy of the Red Cross, perhaps no two factors stand out more prominently, as meeting the greatest need of the greatest number, than the ones designated the "First Aid" and "Nursing" Departments.

It is said that "The fate of a wounded man depends upon into whose hands he first falls," but it is also true that the fate of suffering men, women, and children depends largely upon those hands which give the intelligent, skilled, and sympathetic daily care which is so largely the means of conserving precious human life.

The Red Cross has now its National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, appointed by the War Relief Board, and in placing the responsibility of the selection of nurses upon well established nursing organizations in the various States, the title "American Red Cross Nurse" will soon, as has been said, carry with it a prestige not to be lightly regarded, and which will be eagerly sought and carefully guarded.

Last year, in January, a Visiting Nurse Association was formally organized in Cincinnati.

This Association discovered the great need of caring for tubercular patients amongst the poor; also that it was impossible to apply for help to the Anti-Tuberculosis League without withdrawing patients from the care of other than district physicians.

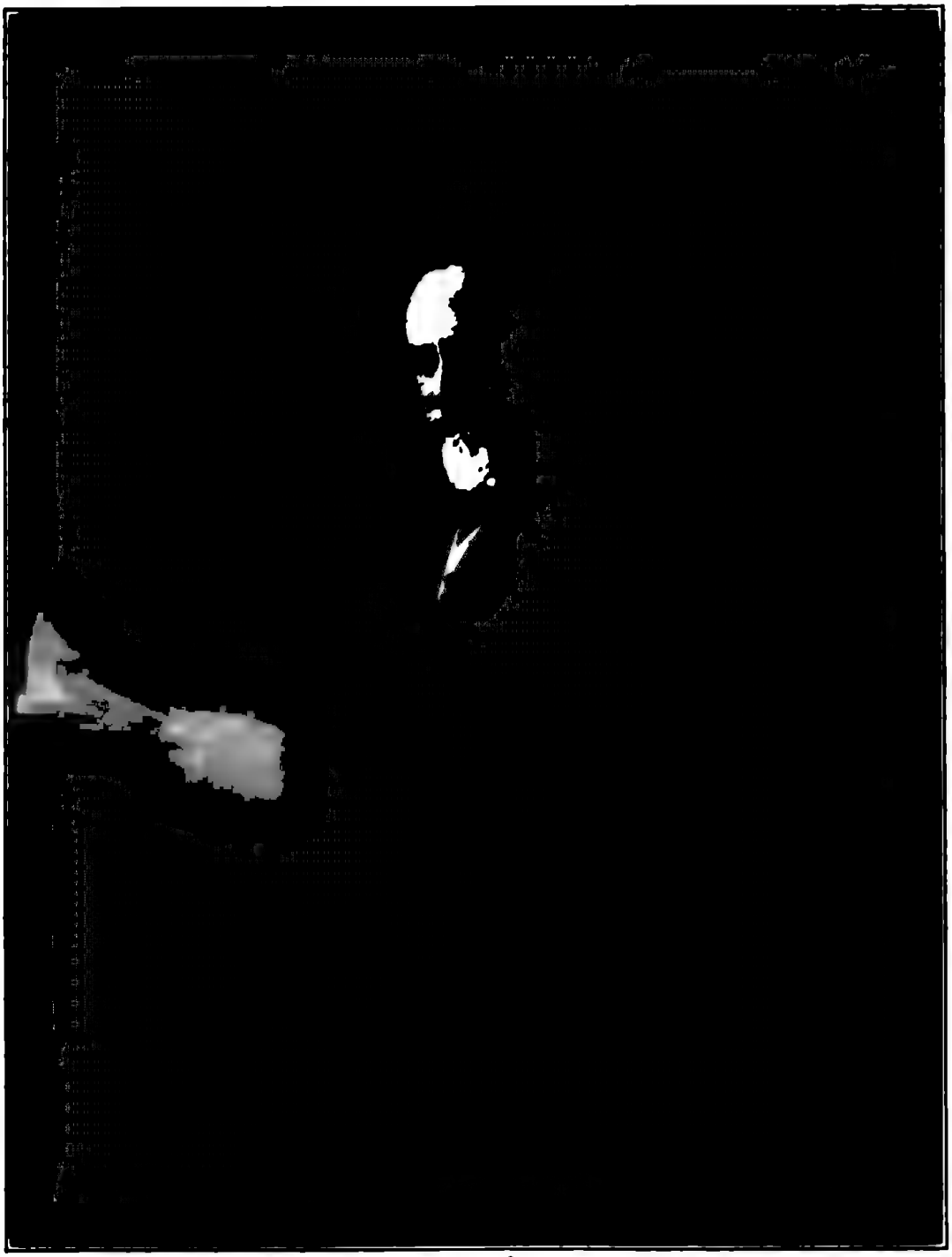
It seemed natural to turn to the great source of helpfulness in all matters pertaining to relief work, viz: the Red Cross, and application was made and accepted that the Visiting Nurse Association should become the agent for the present season for the sale of the Christmas seals, pledging itself to use the net proceeds strictly for tubercular work, not limited to any one organization or class of physicians.

Later the Anti-Tuberculosis League made complaint to National Headquarters, and the National Red Cross Director came to investigate the situation. He appreciated the difficulty of the situation, but left to local forces the decision of what was best to be done.

Representatives of both organizations met with the Red Cross representative, finally resulting in an agreement whereby both organizations united in an arrangement to sell the Christmas seals.

The Visiting Nurse Association generously offered to place the proceeds in the treasury of the League, with the understanding that all tubercular cases needing home attention be referred to the Visiting Nurse Association, no matter from what source they might be reported; and the League agreed to extend relief when needed irrespective of the physician in charge or the organization from which the call came.

The Cincinnati Red Cross Chapter will follow with interest the present combination, and trusts—to paraphrase a well-known quotation—that what we *do* will thunder so loud it will drown what we *say* we are going to do; and that a concrete illustration may be offered of the Red Cross Christmas seal becoming a factor in the co-ordination of social agencies in the community.



NEW PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

NECROLOGY

[CIRCULAR TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEES OF THE RED CROSS]

GENEVA, *August 23, 1910.*

GENTLEMEN:

With profound sorrow we inform you of the great loss that we have experienced in the death of

GUSTAVE MOYNIER

at his estate, Secheron, August 21, aged eighty-four years.

The International Committee feels assured that all of the Red Cross societies unite with it in deep grief and will preserve an ineffaceable remembrance of one who was the veritable founder of the Red Cross and who consecrated fifty years of his life to this great humanitarian work.

It is not possible for us under this present sorrowful emotion to retrace today the career of this eminent man, but this will be given in a complete form in the next INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN.

Imbued with a sentiment of profound sadness we beg you, gentlemen, to accept the assurance of our distinguished consideration.

For the International Committee of the Red Cross,

G. ADOR,
ED. ODIER,
Vice-Presidents.

AD. D'ESPINE, *Secretary.*

Resolutions adopted at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Red Cross Dec. 6, 1910:

ON THE DEATH OF MONSIEUR GUSTAVE MOYNIER

Whereas, The death of one of the founders of the International Red Cross has recently been announced—Monsieur Gustave Moynier, of Geneva, Switzerland, who was the President of the International Red Cross Committee, of Geneva from its organization in 1863 to date of his death—therefore

Be it resolved, That the General Board makes record of its sorrow and regrets that this most active and useful chief executive officer of the International Committee should have closed his career of usefulness to the committee over which he so long presided, and to the National Red Cross of foreign countries which he did so much to aid and encourage.

Be it further resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolution to the family of the deceased.

The International Committee has appointed Monsieur Gustave Ador President to succeed Monsieur Moynier.

Monsieur Ador has been a member of this committee since 1870, Vice-President since 1888, and has represented the committee at a number of international conferences. He has thus acquired an experience and authority in the work of the Red Cross which particularly fit him for the important office he has been appointed to fill.

On the part of the American Red Cross we extend to the International Committee our sincere congratulations upon securing the valuable services of Monsieur Ador as its President, and desire to express to him the best wishes and hearty desire of the American Society to cooperate in all Red Cross work.

ON THE DEATH OF MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Whereas, The public presss has chronicled the death of Miss Florence Nightingale, of London, England, a most lamentable event terminating a long career of unselfish devotion to suffering humanity after she had laid the foundations of an organization consecrated to the relief of the misery that is inseparable from war, therefore

Be it resolved, That the General Board of the American Red Cross in annual meeting assembled makes formal assurance of our pain and sorrow that this most notable humanitarian character in history, of world-wide renown, is removed from further effort in aid of the wounded and helpless and will no longer grace by her presence the meetings of the Red Cross and aid by her counsels those who are carrying on the beneficent and noble ends she sought to secure and did so much to attain.

Be it further resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolution to the family of the deceased.

ON THE DEATH OF MONSIEUR HENRI DUNANT

Whereas, The death has been recently announced of the humanitarian of world-wide respect and admiration, Monsieur Henri Dunant, of Geneva, Switzerland, the organizer and founder nearly a half century ago of the International Red Cross, and whose whole life work has been so ably devoted to the propagation and extension of its activities for the relief of suffering humanity that its emblem is now recognized in every civilized country as the badge of humanity and neutrality, therefore

Be it resolved, That the General Board of the American Red Cross in annual meeting assembled hereby spreads upon its minutes a formal expression of profound sorrow that this grand character in history, whose beneficent efforts will be felt for all time, has been removed from the sphere of his earthly activities; and

Be it further resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolution to the family of the deceased.

NOTES

CANAL ZONE CHAPTER

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORT

AT THE end of the year $1,700 had been expended for relief, leaving a balance of $1,895.05 on October 31, 1910.

Our membership of 746 is over 10 per cent of the adult population from the United States.

Our year closed most auspiciously with a reception given to President Taft, Tuesday evening, November 15.

This visit of the President to the Zone covered a period of four days only and it was not known until Monday that the limited time at his disposal would permit his receiving our organization. It was decided that the President would receive the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, and all other employes at 8 o'clock Tuesday in the Paraiso machine shops, now vacant, where a large covered-in space could serve as an impromptu auditorium. All wiring, installation of lights, seats, flags, flowers, etc., were arranged in perfect harmony by the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association. The Red Cross was seated as a body, the enclosure being marked by a large Red Cross at each corner. Four special trains brought the people from all districts, beginning with Colon on the north and Panama on the south. Three thousand people greeted the President, some 700 being members of the Red Cross.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT PARAISO

Quoted from the Canal Record of November 23, 1910

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have come here tonight at the instance of Colonel Devol, who is at the head of the Zone branch of the Red Cross, to say a word in behalf of that institution; to encourage those who are its members to continue their support, and to urge others who are not members to become so, because of its usefulness, not only to this community itself, but also to your international neighbors.

I need hardly rehearse the history of the Red Cross. Those of you who are members have had occasion to read it in the RED CROSS BULLETIN, and know that it originated in the charitable inspiration of a Swiss gentleman named Dunant, who was present on the field of battle of Solferino in the French, Italian and Austrian War in 1859. Through his intercession the governments of Europe were induced to send delegates to a conference to see if societies devoted to the aid of the wounded and suffering from the violence of battle might be encouraged by the combatants and made immune from attack by either party. The efforts of this gentleman continued during the period of our Civil War, in which the United States Sanitary Commission was organized to assist the Medical Corps of the Army in the service to the dying and wounded. The United States Sanitary Commission expended $5,000,000 in this assistance and received the thanks and the lasting gratitude of all the men connected with the armies on both sides. Growing out of the efforts of Mr. Dunant, and the lesson of the United States Sanitary Commission, the Red Cross Association assumed a definite form, and in 1882 the United States became one of the national signatories to a treaty to recognize the Red Cross in war as entitled to immunity from attack, because of its use to all combatants. A branch of the Red Cross was incorporated in this country in 1893, but did not live to successful and prosperous growth. In 1905 it was reorganized on its present basis and it has come to very world-wide usefulness. It does not compare in numbers or in endowment fund to similar associations in foreign countries, but it is growing. There is a plan now on foot to raise an endowment fund of $2,000,000, and portions of this fund have been assigned to various cities in the ratio of their population, and the interest of the leading citizens of the country has been enlisted to secure the proper amount. The amount as-

signed to New York, for instance, is half a million dollars. We have already raised $418,000, and the prospect of making the $500,000 is exceedingly promising. Similar steps have been taken with respect to all the large cities, and I think we may reasonably hope that in the course of a year or more we shall have a fund of $2,000,000, the income of which can be used to form an emergency fund from which, without inviting special aid, effective assistance can be offered by the association to every people in the world who may be suffering from any calamity.

Of course, the primary cause and origin of the Red Cross was the suffering in time of war in battle, and the lack of suitable medical and nursing assistance, and that is its primary purpose now. But as the world grows older, as intercommunication between peoples becomes closer, as the destructive freaks of nature work hardship and suffering and death to a people, the fact is soon known the world over, and the closer brotherhood of man prompts the rendering of assistance across international lines.

You have organized on the Isthmus. You have a membership that comprises ten per cent of American adult whites on the Isthmus, which is a far higher percentage than is shown in any State in the Union; and you have already contributed $1,500 to the assistance of your brethren in Costa Rica, who suffered from the late earthquake. I am not here, therefore, to teach you your duty in this regard. You know it, and, knowing it, have acted. I am here to congratulate you on what you have done, and to say to you only, "Do not weary of well doing." I observe that the members of the Red Cross are seated together, and then that there are others who are not members. I urge these others, if they would spend some of their hard earned money for the benefit of their fellowmen, that they cannot find an instrumentality more effective, more economical, and better adapted to the purpose than the Red Cross; and that every dollar that they subscribe to that institution will be expended for the aid of human kind, and will add to the sum of human happiness.

AUSTRIA

The Society reports over 62,000 members, and that its finances are in a prosperous condition. It has devoted its peace activities towards providing barracks and supplies for the establishment of special hospitals for epidemics, towards the formation of the trained nurse service, the securing of ambulances for the transportation of sick and wounded and the supplying of emergency stations. It has obtained from the railroads special privileges for the transportation of its personnel and material. It possesses six depots of supplies and three hospital ships.

CUBA

The Cuban government has passed stringent laws protecting the insignia and name of the Red Cross.

The Cuban Red Cross devoted itself last October to the relief work after the cyclone which began October 13 and did such great damage in Havana.

FRANCE

The Association of French Women, a branch of the French Red Cross, raised itself $80,000 for the flood relief with the gifts it received in money and supplies from the public and from other countries.

The Union of the Women of France, another branch of the Society, has established a number of soldiers' institutions for the benefit of the men of the service. Soldiers' rest rooms have been fitted up at Tours and Angers and Soldiers' clubs at Rennes and Nantes.

SPAIN

The Spanish Red Cross has instituted a scholarship prize for the orphaned children of soldiers. The Society has also raised a monument to the Spanish soldiers killed at Santiago, Cuba.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
AND
SUBSCRIPTION TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

American Red Cross, *Date*.....
Washington, D. C.

I hereby apply for membership in the American Red Cross, and inclose the sum of one dollar, fifty cents of which I wish to be applied to a year's subscription to the American Red Cross Bulletin, which you will please send to my address, and the remainder to the membership dues.

Name.....

Address.....

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MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO AMERICAN RED CROSS

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Address.....

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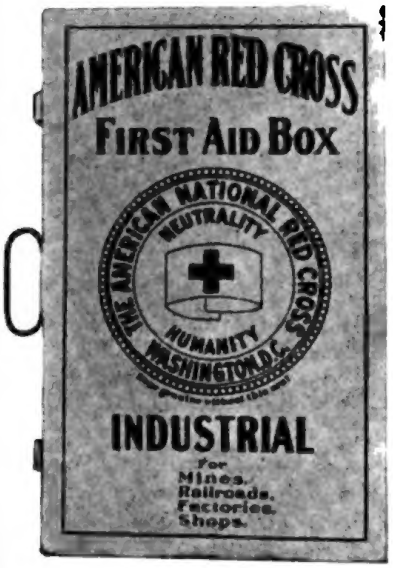

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